The Literary Digest

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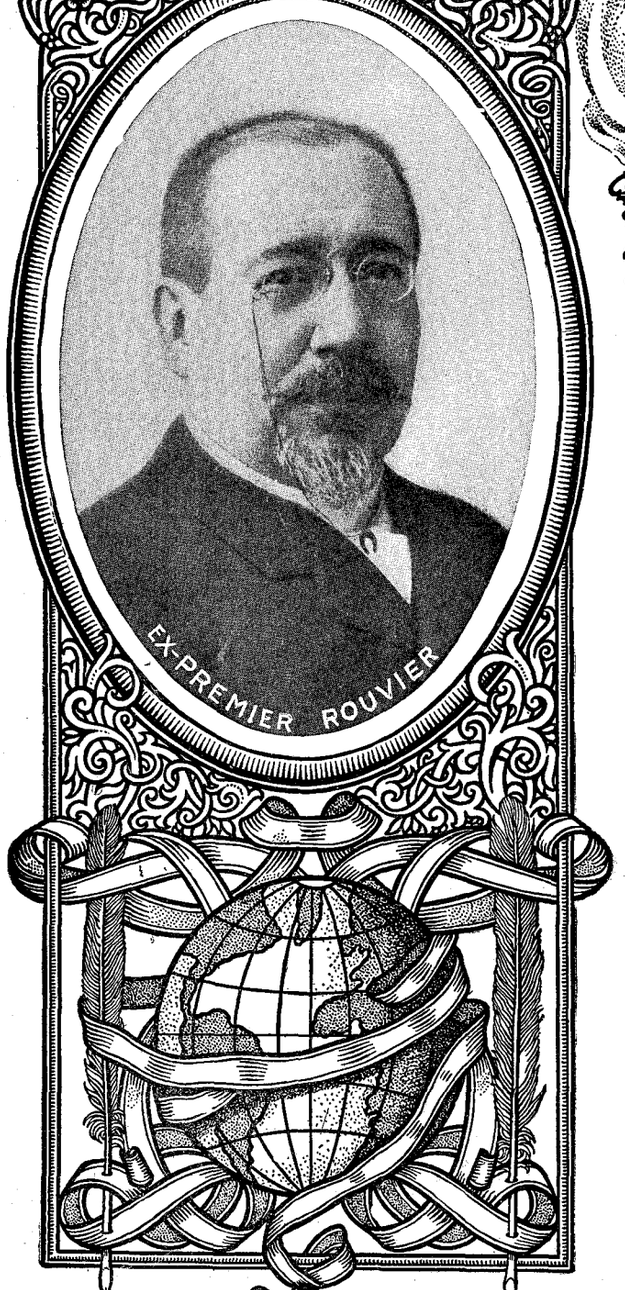

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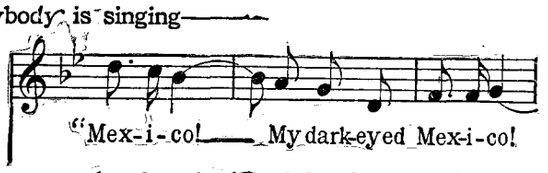

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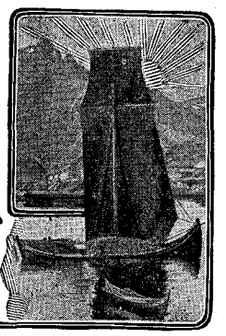

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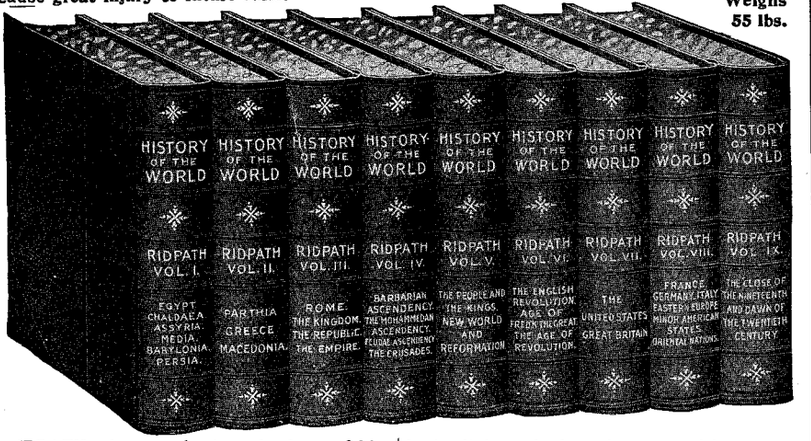
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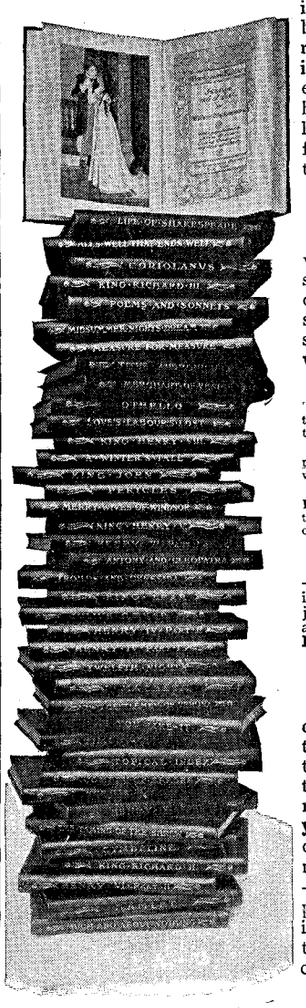

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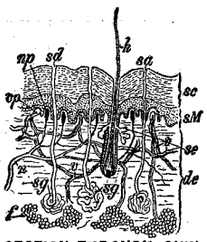
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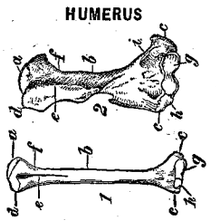
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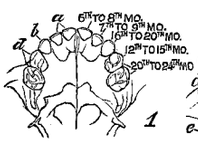
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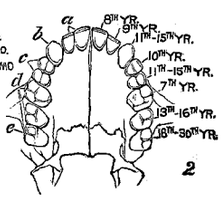

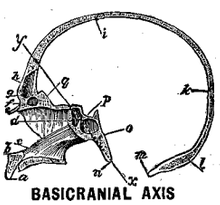
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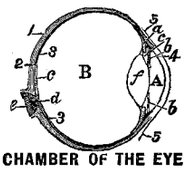
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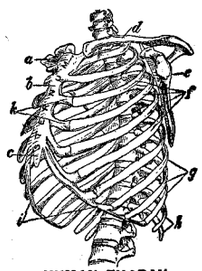
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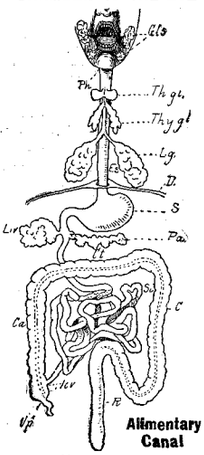
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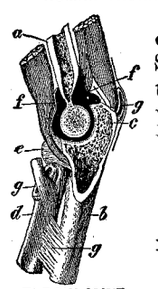
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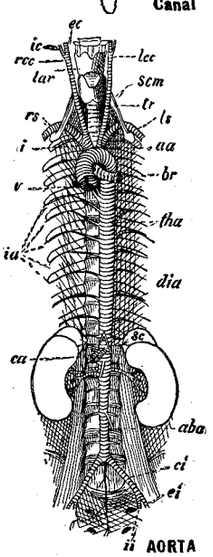
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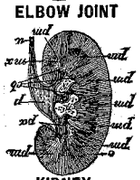
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The Nervous System

A special diagram shows in detail the 43 Nerves of the human body. It is accompanied by detailed illustrations showing Nerve fibers—naked fibrils; the same combined to form an axis cylinder; fiber of Remak; a medullated fiber, etc., etc.

Bones of the Human Body

Two large drawings illustrate in detail the entire system of bones, 73 bones and combinations, being named in the list below. There is also a diagram showing the structure of a bone in detail. The principal bones an sets are also illustrated separately.

The Ligamentuous System

A detailed diagram shows the precise location of each of the 42 ligaments of the human body, together with separate cuts of the more important ones.

The Muscular System

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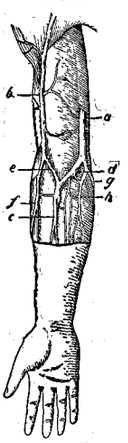
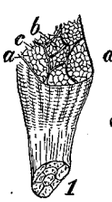
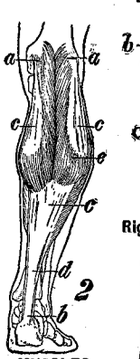

BASILIC VEIN

Organs and Regions of the Body Described

Each separate organ and region of the body is separately and comprehensively treated. *The Abdominal Regions* are shown in a clear chart; *The Alimentary Canal* with all its parts is illustrated (see cut on this page): *The Brain* with detailed drawings of the median section with 14 parts, base of brain, 30 parts; *The Lungs* are also clearly illustrated; *The Stomach* with adjacent viscera (13 parts) is also illustrated. Among the other definitions especially noteworthy are those of *The Eye* (exterior with 9 parts; chambers of the eye 17 parts); *The Skin* with 14 parts named; *The Teeth* with names, times of eruption, etc., etc.

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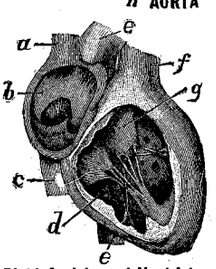
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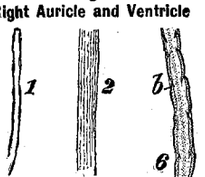

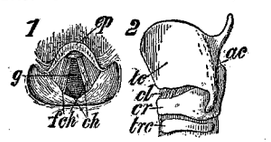

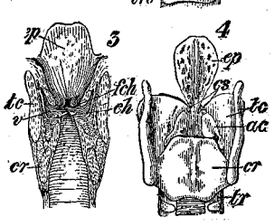
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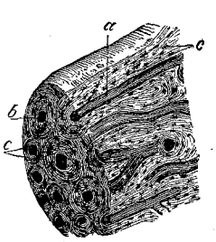
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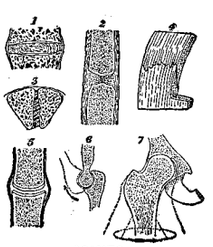
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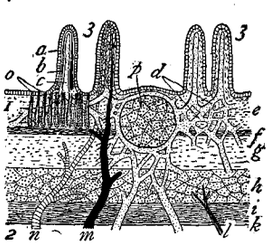
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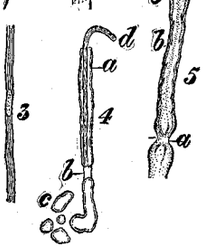
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., NO. 11 NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 830

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE RETURN OF "REGULUS" ANDREW HAMILTON.

FOR some strange reason a cruel world and an incredulous press decline to attribute to "Judge" Andrew Hamilton motives at least on a par with those of the Roman Regulus, who returned to captivity for the trifling cause of a pledged word. The "Judge," long of Albany and late of Paris, stepped off the steamer with these stern words on his lips: "I have come to face the music." So saying he set his determined countenance toward Albany, whence was wont to flow the "Yellow-dog Fund," soothing to the troublesome, and where the "House of Mirth" radiates cheer no longer.

"Better late than never," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* somewhat drily, and the Washington *Star* only deprecates the "Judge's" absence while John A. McCall was dying, but, in any case, gives him "the center of the stage." Many papers write of "Judge" Hamilton's return much in the tone of these unsympathetic speculations of the New York *Commercial:*

"It is a fair assumption, and does the famous life-insurance lobbyist and peacemaker no injustice, that had he sensed any real danger in thus 'facing the music' he would have stayed away and have found some reasonably plausible excuse for continuing to live abroad. Few men, consciously guilty of any form of lawbreaking and seeing sure punishment in prospect, voluntarily throw themselves into the arms and onto the mercy of grand juries or of their own initiative impale themselves on an investigating committee's probes; and Andrew Hamilton is not likely to have been seriously confronted with a choice between Paris and the bare possibility of a New York prison cell and have chosen the latter. What is the life-insurance situation into which he has now projected himself so dramatically?"

The New York *Sun* gives the following table of the company's payments to the "Judge":

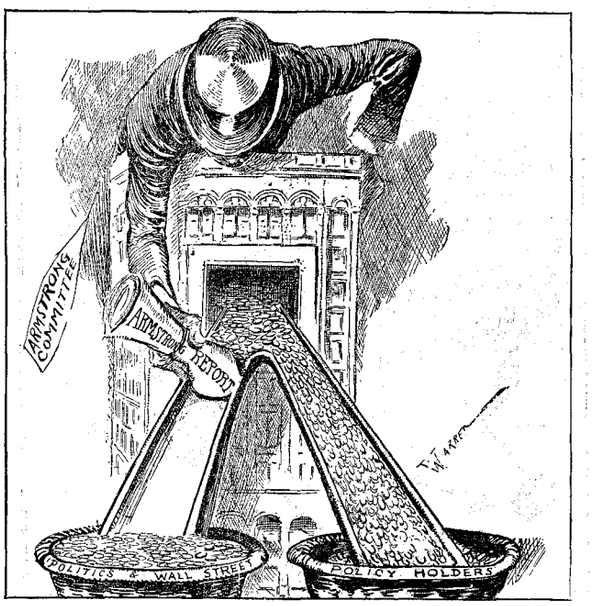
1892–1895—For legal services in specific matters	$37,607.61
1896–1905—Payments of Bureau of Legislation and Taxation	705,577.54
1903–1904—Payments on account of the home annex account—repaid by President McCall	235,000.00
1904—Unexplained payment from moneys advanced by the New York Life to pay taxes	75,000.00
1905—Money collected from assigned claims and never entered on the New York Life's books	90,386.47
1900–1903—Payments from the Paris office, including the $10,000 which went to President McCall on the Hamilton account	144,500.00
1904—Balance paid on notes from New York Life profits in the Steel Syndicate	59,310.79
Total	$1,347,382.41

The New York *Herald* seems, so to speak, to rub its hands gleefully and asks, "Who got the money? . . . He should be invited or compelled to tell." The things Mr. Hamilton could tell would fill more than one copy, or even volume, of THE LITERARY DIGEST; but what people chiefly want to know is how did he spend about $1,300,000 of New York Life money since 1892.

Many express a belief that the "Judge" came over as a sort of avenging angel to rehabilitate the memory of John A. McCall, cost whose reputation it will. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"If McCall was really thrown to the wolves, and if Hamilton has come back in order to rehabilitate the reputation of his benefactor and friend, we shall learn some interesting and significant facts regarding the connection between politics and high finance, and also regarding the nature of human gratitude."

But to the Brooklyn *Citizen's* thinking such things are folly, for "that the secrets of the Albany lobby are to be exposed, no one acquainted with conditions in this State will believe." The idea



CHANGING THE DIRECTION.
—Warren in the Boston *Herald.*

that "Judge" Hamilton came in response to a summons from District Attorney Jerome is scouted by the New York *American* as well as by other papers, less opposed to Mr. Jerome. The New York *Press* thinks it sees the true inwardness of the case. It says:

"The Big Three has ordered the slaughter of the Armstrong bills, and this can not be done without the aid of a man like Hamilton. McCall, the man who directed Hamilton's operations upon legislatures, is dead. Fields, who ran 'The House of Mirth,' is elsewhere. Jordan, who managed the Yellow-dog Fund, also is absent. McCurdy, supervisor of the Mutual's missionary efforts among the legislative heathen, is in Paris.

"At such a crisis somebody must be on hand who knows the various prices of votes at Albany, and who is familiar with the system of making legislators 'listen to reason.'

"The cause of 'Andy' Hamilton's return is not hard to find. 'Andy' is in Albany just as the fight for legislative reform nears the critical stage. Andrew Hamilton is 'on the job.'"

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JOHN F. WALLACE, DEFENDANT.

IN a manner to all appearance wholly dispassionate, John F. Wallace, the former engineer of the Panama Canal, states his views on the construction of the great ditch in the March number of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York). His chief complaint is against the "red-tape" which is bound to encumber the great government project. He says:

"Of the factors which exercise the greatest deterrent influence in the accomplishment of satisfactory results under direct governmental control, the first is found in the laws governing the disbursement of public funds, aggravated by precedents of a hundred years and the multiplicity of decisions which have been made from time to time on specific points as they have been presented for decision to the authorities controlling the Treasury Department. The fundamental principle in the disbursement of government funds has been to throw around each transaction every possible safeguard to see that the funds are properly expended. Thus the intention, excellent in itself, has been carried to such an extent that the utmost effort is apparently made to prevent and retard the

A GOOD IDEA.

President Roosevelt has come out openly for the lock plan as applied to the Panama Canal. —Satterfield in the Des Moines *News*.

expenditure of every dollar, and to keep track of it until it is lost in the dim distance—and then to have a string to it that will pull it back if there is any question about its proper expenditure."

Mr. Wallace believes that when once an expenditure is decided upon, it should be executed as swiftly as possible. But, unfortunately, he thinks, commercial ideals and official ideals are diametrically opposed to each other. The government audit system, he declares, is too ponderous, and to prove this he furnishes a number of examples from his own experience. He comes to the conclusion that the government functions on the Isthmus should be confined exclusively to a general supervision of the work and simple police duty, for, he says: "Now that we see light as to the solution of the engineering questions, the proposition is one of administration. The whole subject is rapidly changing from an engineering to a political phase, and there is a tendency toward delay, unnecessary expense, and possibly scandal due to the political environment." By politics Mr. Wallace does not mean requests by Senators for political places on behalf of adherents. He means purely and simply "red-tape." He also has in mind the excess of patriotism which involves the purchase of American implements, American instruments, and so on, to the detriment of anything like economy. A private interest in charge of the work, to his thinking, would be subjected to no influence except the desire for speed and economy in the construction. He comes to the conclusion that the work should either be put in the hands of one strong man with practically unlimited authority, combining the technical and scientific training of the engineer with the administrative and the executive ability of the man of force; or, "the same result should be accomplished through the letting of the work to a contracting firm large enough to control under one management the entire constructive work on the Isthmus, under broad and general specifications, and under such general supervision as may appear to Congress to be proper." In this way only, thinks Mr. Wallace, can the work be accomplished successfully.

He also advances a plan for the operation of the Panama Railroad. If he had his way, that railroad would be a simple transfer organization, "whose sole duty as a common carrier would be to receive the freight delivered at its ocean wharf on one side, and deliver it at the shipping dock on the other side, for a flat rate per ton—regardless of classification, except so far as the cubical contents of certain light articles would be made equivalent to a ton."

This, too, would give the United States Government a brilliant opportunity, thinks Mr. Wallace, to experiment with the regulation of rates before attempting to put laws into effect for the entire 200,000 miles of railways in this country.

With perhaps the slightest touch of bitterness, Mr. Wallace adds some reasons for his resignation. He says:

"To expect that any person who is really qualified to conduct the work will radically change his methods which have been the outcome of a lifetime of experience, and adapt himself to moss-grown government methods is to expect the impossible. It demands that a man should be content to ignore the instincts of his profession and to subject himself to the various influences brought to bear upon him, drifting along in a perfunctory way, satisfied to draw his compensation, hoping that some way or other he may expect to see the work completed, or wasting the best years of his life in the partial accomplishment of it."

Mr. Wallace reassures the public that never for one moment did the question of higher salary enter into the causes of his resignation. Many newspapers are inclined to look kindly upon Mr. Wallace's statement. The Detroit *News* agrees with him that the Government is only too often inclined to be penny wise and pound foolish. Says *The News*, "In engineering affairs, the maxim 'every man to his trade' should apply." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* deems Mr. Wallace's Panama-railroad plan worthy of careful attention because England is already planning a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which is bound to be a serious rival to the Panama Railway, and the Baltimore *American*, also, has a good word for that policy. The Philadelphia *Record* observes: "The argument in favor of letting out the canal work to responsible contractors is irresistible."

Resignation of John P. Haines from the S. P. C. A.—The press are congratultaing the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals upon the conclusion of its long-drawn-out quarrel with John P. Haines, its president. Complaints against Mr. Haines were abundant, and he had to face a good many charges of mismanagement, financial and otherwise. In the end he handed in his resignation to take effect on May 1. In a defense he drew up he speaks of many improvements and of new equipment obtained under his régime, and adds:

"How, then, after all this expansion, do our finances stand? The answer may be very briefly given. It is this:

"In 1888 our income (exclusive of bequests) was $26,906.08; in 1905 it was $100,785.

"On January 1, 1889, the assets of the society amounted to $299,041; on January 1, 1906, they were $865,385.

"And in 1888 the total income-producing investments of the society amounted to $230,922. On January 1, 1906, our income-producing investments, cash on hand, and funds receivable within a few weeks amount to $411,812."

All the same, the Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks his usefulness to the society is at an end, and congratulates his friends upon inducing

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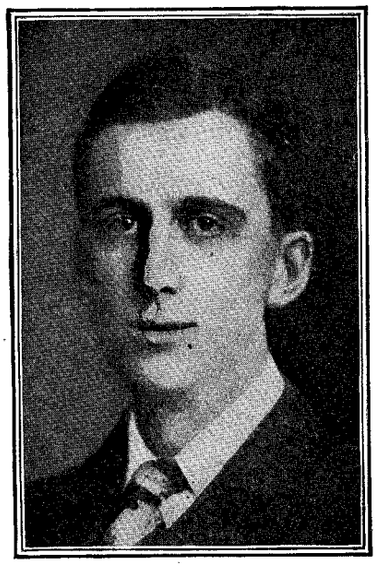

J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
A millionaire Socialist, the host of the Noroton Conference.

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON,
Who graduated from Mayor Dunne's cabinet into the Socialism that lies beyond municipal ownership.

ROBERT HUNTER,
Brother-in-law of Mr. Stokes, author of "Poverty," and formerly a settlement worker.

SOCIALISTS BY CHOICE, NOT NECESSITY.

him to resign; and the New York *Evening Post* asks for absolute publicity and adds:

"There should be results fiftyfold more valuable to the city than have been its efforts during the last ten years. Its ridiculous little publication should be suppressed, and some explanation given to the public why its shelter at East One Hundred and Second Street should cost $35,000 a year. It may be, as Mr. Haines asserts, that there is no graft of any kind in the work of the society; but how $102,000 could be wasted on a single unpretentious shelter in three years is something the reform elements ought to look into just as soon as the door closes behind Mr. Haines. Meanwhile, the animal world should be happier to-day than for years past. If it could hold mass-meetings, warm resolutions of thanks would be sent to the members who fought the fraud on the public perpetrated by their society. And there would be gratitude, too, for the evident intention of the Legislature to allow other societies to enter the S. P. C. A. field. There is no room in New York city for a monopoly in this field of benevolence."

GLIMPSING THE GATES OF EDEN.

THE dreams of youth, think the hard-headed writers of the daily press, are the cause and explanation of the Socialist Conference at Noroton, Conn., held under the auspices of the youthful philanthropist, J. G. Phelps Stokes. The aim of the Conference, some say, was to unite the Socialists under the banner of municipal ownership and thus make a formidable party, and in general to advance the cause of Socialism. At all events, no agreement was reached. The country seems inclined to look upon the young millionaires and magazine-writer reformers as upon so many boys at play. It is all very charming, this altruism, this sincere desire to do good; it comes from kindly, generous hearts; yes, it is magnificent. But is it war? And yet, in spite of the raillery, mostly gentle, bestowed upon the "dreamers of dreams" a good deal of kinder comment also falls to their lot, and that from very conservative sources. *Maxima debetur pueris reverentia*, quotes the New York *Evening Post*, and observes that it would be easy to poke fun at the youths; it adds:

"We feel, however, that tho it is impossible to take this combination of magazinists and millionaires very seriously as individuals, we are bound to reckon with the sentiments which vaguely agitate their breasts. Youthful enthusiasms like theirs always signify. The significance is not ordinarily what they think it. As Lowell said of himself, it is easy for boys who know that they are excited to believe that they are inspired. Yet it remains true that young men have often a prophetic sensitiveness to coming ideas and movements. The dreams of their youth sometimes become the realities of their old age. This is why no interested observer of the political ebb and flow can afford to neglect what the young men are reading and thinking and hoping."

But *The Post* will not let slip the opportunity to show the reverse of the medal also. It points out that, after all, has not industrialism been a fine developer of ability? Have not the rewards of wealth brought forth splendid men? And with true conservatism, so abhorrent to the young Alexanders, who would fain conquer at least the world, *The Post* quotes that large-minded soul, Will Waterproof, whose brain, Tennyson tells us, was soaked and saturated through every convolution:

"Let Whig and Tory stir their blood:
There must be stormy weather;
But for some true result of good
All parties work together."

The Springfield *Republican* deals even more gently with the youths who aspire to a perfect state. In an editorial mellow as ripe fruit that paper shows that many brave men have lived before Agamemnon; that so far back as in the days of Tiberius and of the Gracchi young men of wealth turned to the people. To quote:

"In many respects, the men of this type are very admirable characters. You will notice that when the record is complete and sufficient time has elapsed to permit an unbiased judgment of men's lives, the spirit of honest self-sacrifice and the glowing altruistic zeal which characterized the motives of these individuals generally ennobles them in the eyes of posterity. Even their errors are then seen to be of the heart, not of the head; and if history indicts them for political crimes, it is conceded that their primary purpose was to elevate mankind. Their very excesses, indeed, show how dangerons they sometimes become through the overpowering of their practical judgment by their humanitarian emotions. The new 'ism' becomes a kind of religion with its devotees, and the transition from the reformer to the fanatic is often accompanied by melancholy results. But let us ever beware of underrating the power of men who have the capacity for self-sacrifice, who have the courage to turn their backs upon their own

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fortunate class, and finally enter upon a struggle to throw it from its place in society. They are not ordinary men and they often do extraordinary things."

Solemnly the Brooklyn *Times* urges us to respect them, since, after all, they at least inspire each other to good works. The New York *Evening Mail*, more callous, brusquely concludes "that the world will jog along on its pedestrian way despite the Noroton Conference." But the Baltimore *Sun* dubiously urges: "Let us not discourage them, for the dream is too beautiful to last, anyhow."

Few papers are so serious as the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which shows that the cry for Socialism comes from an abuse of power by corporations. Says *The Journal of Commerce*:

"The remedy needed is the removal of causes, the correction of abuses, and to that the attention of public men and of private citizens should be directed, and not to a blind leap into the gulf of Socialism."

Not so the Washington *Star*. The Socialists, thinks *The Star*, "will serve an excellent purpose, whether they rise to the height they anticipate or begin to disintegrate after a few seasons of growth. They call attention to a national need and point the way to meeting it."

So far as concerns young Mr. Joseph Medill Patterson, of Chicago, who resigned as Commissioner of Public Works and fled to Socialism, most papers are inclined to agree with the Baltimore *News* that it is a "refreshing spectacle." The Boston *Herald*, however, in an editorial entitled "Age and Youth," presents the views of young Mr. Patterson and of his father. These are the young man's views:

"There must be a reorganization. Our system is wrong from the ground up, and everywhere there is discontent. That vote of Dunne's in Chicago last fall proves it so far as Chicago is concerned. I could tell you any number of instances of young chaps of wealth and position, whom no one would ever suspect of hoping for a change in the system.

"The Government ought to own the public utilities. Look at Germany, where Socialism has worked itself out conclusively in the railroad situation. The Government owns its railroads, and they are mighty good railroads, which make a profit."

The father, on the other hand, thinks Socialism "the wildest kind of fanaticism," and declares that, "instead of being a panacea for all the political ills," it would be "a colossal catastrophe."

FATE OF THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

THE universal opinion seems to be that all the king's horses and all the king's men can do nothing more for the strangled Philippine Tariff bill that passed the House so promisingly. By its act, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, "the Senate Committee has challenged the President and Secretary Taft in the rudest way possible." What will become of the poor Filipinos? asks *The Post*. "They will think they have been deliberately lied to, and will feel themselves cruelly wronged." Malice, says the New York *World*, "malice and factional politics stand out all over the Committee's vote." That the bill fell a sacrifice to the railway Rate bill is common knowledge. Senator Bailey announced that the Rate bill must pass even at the expense of the Philippine bill. The committee voted 8 to 5 not to report the bill at all. A "discreditable" vote the New York *Times* calls it, and goes on to say:

"It would be harsh, but it would not be very unfair, to call it disgraceful. Eight of the thirteen members of the Committee voting voted to kill the bill outright. Five of them were Republicans: Hale (Me.), Burrows (Mich.), Brandegee (Conn.), Dick (Ohio), and Nixon (Nev.). Three were Democrats: Dubois (Idaho), Stone (Mo)., and Culberson (Texas). On the other hand, only three Republicans voted for the bill: Lodge (Mass.), Long (Kan.), and Beveridge (Ind.), and two Democrats, McCreary (Ky.) and Carmack (Tenn.). It will be seen that the majority of the members of each party on the committee voted to kill it."

The bill, readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will recall, admits Philippine products free, except in the case of "sugar, tobacco, and rice manufactured and unmanufactured, upon which there shall be levied, collected and paid only 25 per cent. of the rates of duty." What President Roosevelt will do about it few care to guess; most papers confine themselves to sympathizing with the disappointed Filipinos who need prosperity so much. Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"When we took the Philippines we deprived them of their special market in Spain as colonies of that country, and through our subsequent policy and legislation we have greatly raised the cost of production of insular products. It is no gift to the Philippines to restore to them a market at least as good as that of which we have deprived them. But Congress holds back. This is not alone because of the outcry of beet-sugar and tobacco interests, but because the cost of fortifying and protecting the Philippines has proved to be enormous, while trade with them has been disappointing."

The executive and the legislative branches of the Government, *The Journal of Commerce* points out, are hopelessly at variance on the Philippine policy, and yet, "it is an issue which Congress should and must face in an open way." For otherwise, the sooner, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, that "we grant to the Filipinos the full right to determine their own political destiny and to make a place for themselves in the family of nations, the better for our vaunted national honor and what national conscience is left us." The Philadelphia *Press* agrees that "we are bound by every national and honorable obligation to study and promote their welfare."

An additional reason why the bill was defeated, the Colorado Springs *Gazette* believes, is because the Republican majority in

THEIR OPPORTUNITY.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

Congress seems to have a horror of "tinkering with the tariff." They are opposed to the Philippine bill, *The Gazette* thinks, not so much out of undying friendliness for the sugar and tobacco interests, as out of timidity to face tariff reduction of any sort. But they will have to pay for this, the press tell them. As the Boston *Transcript* observes: "If we are compelled to take 'military measures' to suppress discontent the majority of the Senate Committee will have much to answer for."

And yet there are papers that take the matter lightly, and some even approvingly. In the opinion of the New York *Sun*, "it will

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probably make little difference to the Filipino people so far as their economic interests are concerned." And the New Orleans *Picayune* stands up for the sugar and tobacco people. It says:

"The plan of the Administration to sacrifice American interests for the benefit of its pet scheme with respect to the Philippines has met its just and proper due. It was a cold-blooded scheme pure and simple, without a single valid argument to commend it. It was railroaded through the House of Representatives by a liberal application of the Executive lash and with the assistance of complaisant Democrats who failed to see the difference between *bona-fide* tariff reduction in the interest of the whole people and the sacrificing of a prosperous domestic industry in the interest of a horde of semibarbarous people who cordially detest everything American."

MACHIAVELLI UP-TO-DATE.

MISS IDA M. TARBELL, the sworn foe of Standard Oil and all other monopolies, undertakes to show in an article in the March *McClure's* that the modern commercial spirit is neither more nor less than the ancient formula to which Machiavelli gave his name. After briefly sketching Machiavelli's career and recapitulating the salient points of his doctrine—as, for instance, that the end justifies the means; that it is better to be feared than loved; that it is impossible to keep one's word always; that you must either crush your rival or take him into partnership; and that, above all, you must gain a reputation for kindness, clemency, piety, and justice—after this, Miss Tarbell flatly announces that these are the principles of American industrial life. Her belief is that to-day "one could easily reconstruct out of the mouths of our captains of industry a modern edition of 'The Prince' which would serve quite as well as a text-book for the aspirant to financial power as 'The Prince' of Machiavelli would have served Lorenzo Medici if he had had the brains, the daring, and the dexterity to apply it." The only difference, in her opinion, is that four hundred years ago it was a state which the prince aspired to control, whereas to-day it is a great business—"a natural product like iron or coal or oil, a great food product like beef, a great interstate transportation line like a railroad, a great deposit for the savings of the poor like a life-insurance company."

The great weapon in the hands of the modern captain of industry, according to the writer, is the rebate, which she compares to the ancient battering-ram used in Italian warfare. She goes on:

"But the besieging captain of to-day has other weapons than his formidable special rate. Have you ever watched, month after month, an attack on a recalcitrant business by some great leader? It is quite as interesting in its way as the study of the siege of Toulon, of Vicksburg, or of Port Arthur. Mines are run under the man's credit and exploded at the moment when they will cause the most confusion; abatis are constructed around his markets until whenever he would enter them he falls into entanglements which mean retreat or death; a system of incessant, deft sharpshooting is kept up, picking off a bit of raw product here, delaying a carload there securing the countermand of an order at this point, bullying or wheedling into underselling at that, trumping up lawsuits, securing vexatious laws. For fertility of invention in harassing maneuvers I recommend the campaign of a modern captain of industry as far superior to the annoyances of the famous guerrilla warfare of the Spaniards."

Every one who knows Wall Street, thinks Miss Tarbell, knows that half the popular stock in trade of the leaders is the fact that they have intelligently and persistently cultivated Machiavelli's counsel, that it is safer to be feared than to be loved. They lie when it is needed, following Machiavelli's doctrine that "a prudent prince can not and ought not to keep his word except when he can do it without injury to himself." And yet all the great leaders, she points out, are trying to justify themselves in the eyes of the public by cultivating the arts, by establishing lectureships, and endowing colleges, building hospitals—in short, by becoming apparently public benefactors. Instinctively they feel that such a reputation will keep public anger away longer than any other. The writer gives the captains of industry their due. She acknowledges them to be men of great imagination, men who, as she says, are in reality building American empire, piling up American power, enriching the American people. She continues:

"Our captains of industry are poets in their ways—poets who rime in steel and iron and coal, whose verses are great ships and

IDA M. TARBELL.

railways and factories and shops. They create that the world may have more food and light and shelter and joy. They create for the joy of it—for the sake of feeling themselves grow, for the sake of doing for those they love. This, to a degree, is the vision of them all. These are noble ends, but they can only be kept so by noble means. Yet, almost immediately comes the realization that this dream of universal empire can not be reached by the means which human law and justice prescribe. What of it? The man, hot with his vision, sees his end as greater than truth, than righteousness, than justice. He gradually, and perhaps unconsciously at first, works out a modern version of the half-pagan formula of Machiavelli to apply to a modern and Christian situation, and the world, dazzled by the magnificence of his achievement, justifies him as he does himself."

What is the result? asks Miss Tarbell. To her thinking the formula not only ruins the men who practise it, but the great body of young men employed by the corporations themselves. These clerks can not remain ignorant of the deeds and practises of the heads of their corporations. Thus these great captains of industry are guilty of that crime for which Socrates was condemned to death—corruption of the youth.

The Machiavellian formula is not confined to industrial life alone, Miss Tarbell feels. To an alarming degree it has become the working formula of our political parties. It has degraded football. No art or profession is free from it. Indeed, the Church itself, she thinks, has been touched by it. To prove the taint of Machiavellianism on these various fields, the writer adduces examples and illustrations abundant. And what is there to do about it? What is the cure? Miss Tarbell thinks she has found it. Her plan is to air the formula, to make it public, to show the great leaders of industry what they are practising. If it were put to

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them bluntly, she thinks, which of them would dare to subscribe to this creed:

"Success is the paramount duty. It can be attained in the highest degree only by force. At times it requires violence, cruelty, falsehood, perjury, treachery. Do not hesitate at these practises, only be sure they are necessary for the good of the business and be very careful to insist upon them always as wise and kind and that they work together for the greatest good of the greatest number."

The Machiavellian formula carries its own death potion with it, thinks the writer, and no sooner is it sufficiently exposed, is her optimistic idea, than it must disappear from our life.

LABOR'S SIDE OF THE STEUNENBERG CASE.

WHILE the daily press, in their comments on the arrest of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, are disposed to regard the accused men as innocent until proved otherwise and are a bit reserved in laying at the doors of the union the

Courtesy of the New York "Evening Sun."

FRANK STEUNENBERG.

Former Governor of Idaho, and active in suppressing the Cœur d'Alene mining riots, for whose assassination several officials of the Western Federation of Miners are now under arrest.

murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, yet the tone of some of these editorials shows that the editors have little sympathy for that union. A very different stand is taken by the labor and Socialist press. Long appeals in behalf of the accused officials fill the columns of these papers. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, we are assured, are innocent and are held up before the army of workers as martyrs to their cause and as victims of capitalistic oppression. They were not arrested in an orderly and legal way, says *The United Mine-Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), but "were virtually kidnaped from Colorado and deprived of their legal rights." *The Journal* does not hesitate to say that altho these men are innocent they will be convicted by "suborned and perjured testimony." A. M. Simons, writing in *The Appeal to Reason* (Socialist, Girard, Kan.), declares the arrest "the limit of capitalist lawlessness and criminality," and adds that "all that is now needed to save the lives of these innocent men and to make safer the lives of all others who dare to stand for the cause of the working class is firm and universal denunciation and warning against the criminal conspiracy that is now being developed."

Eugene V. Debs is ready to stake "his all" on the innocence of Moyer and his colleagues, and in a fiery statement in *The Socialist* (Toledo) he says:

"All workingmen and all other men who have red blood in their veins will rise up against this murderous plot of the plutocracy. They have stolen our country, debauched our politics, defiled our judiciary, and ridden over us rough-shod, and now they propose to murder those who will not abjectly surrender to their brutal dominion. . . . . .

"Let mass-meetings be held all over the country and the workers aroused. If they put our leaders in the penitentiary without trial we will pull them down as they did the Bastile in France a hundred years ago. The governors of Colorado and Idaho are but executing the mandates of their masters, the plutocracy.

"The issue is the Workers versus the Plutocracy. If they strike the first violent blow we will strike the last."

The *Appeal to Reason* regards the arrest of Moyer and others as the "most high-handed piece of lawlessness ever successfully executed by any band of conspirators since America took her place among the nations of the world." The charges against the accused are "damnably false," as were the numerous other charges brought against the Western Federation of Miners, we are told by the writer, who goes on to say:

"Now comes the climax to the long train of legalized crime. Men as innocent as you of this crime are torn from their families in the dead hour of night, and spirited away, without the preliminary hearing, which the law guarantees every man, to another State—a State whose officers are even more abjectly under the control of the corporations than Colorado. Perjured witnesses are ready to swear away the lives of these men, whose only crime is that they are at the head of a great industrial movement which aims to give the working class liberty and freedom!

"But my brain seems on fire! The words to express what I feel and what I want you to feel will not come. I want you to understand the heinousness of this crime against the working world, of which you are a part. You must lay aside your prejudices—your preconceived notions—and look this situation squarely in the face. It is a momentous crisis in your life and it affects you and your little family intimately. Look at the picture: On one side a handful of brave men with their backs to the wall fighting for you. In front and on all sides the horde of hirelings, spurred on by the frenzied men of gold, inspired by hatred, lust, and all the demoniacal passions which spring from greed, clamoring for a sacrifice! And back of this horde of money-mad human coyotes hovers a muzzled daily press, unwilling to print the real news; and a little farther back the weekly press of the nation, ignorant, and thus unable to print the truth. And back of them, tier upon tier, the hopeless multitude, swayed and moved by the organized financial giants of the nation, who are using them all as mere pawns in the game of gold."

LOOMIS ON CONSULAR REFORM.

THE former Assistant Secretary of State, Francis B. Loomis, contributes to the March *North American Review* a very illuminating article upon our consular service. In the light of the present status of the Lodge bill for consular reform, these recommendations are the more important. For, whatever Mr. Loomis may or may not be, ethically speaking, he was, after all, an efficient public servant, trained in the school of Secretary Hay. In his opinion, "the most important of the amendments made by the committee before reporting the bill to the Senate are those which strike out the sections providing for a system of promotion in the consular service, and those relating to the age of appointees and their examination for admission to the service." It is earnestly to be hoped, observes Mr. Loomis, that when the House considers this bill it will see the wisdom of restoring at least the former of these provisions. In his opinion there should be a carefully

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worked-out plan of promotion. The Lodge bill as first introduced provided that no appplicant under the age of twenty-one years or over the age of forty-five years shall be designated for appointment to the consular service. To these provisions the Senate objected.

As the fruit of a ripe experience Mr. Loomis lays it down that young men who go abroad as consuls, nominally, but really study other professions; aged professional men seeking rest; invalids; business men going abroad to pursue their own business, and desiring at the same time the support and influence of the consulate; young men of unformed character and dissolute, idle habits; and the ordinary political "heelers"—all these are poor consuls.

On the other hand, twelve or fourteen years' study of the American consular service shows Mr. Loomis that the largest number of successful consuls have come from the ranks of journalism. He goes on to say:

"Self-respecting, active newspaper men almost invariably make efficient consuls. They are trained observers; they know how to describe concisely what they see; and their reports are informing and clear. They are likely to understand the art of getting on pleasantly with foreign officials, and they are intelligent, intensely patriotic, have a saving sense of humor, and do not often yield to the temptation of boasting of their own country and its genius."

Mr. Loomis deplores the fact that even efficient consuls, who have striven for years to establish records at their posts, are ruthlessly superseded through political changes. And altho there has been a tendency recently to have less and less politics in the consular service, Mr. Loomis nevertheless advocates a firm system of promotion. Officers who do not reach a specified grade by the time they have attained a certain age, he thinks, should be dropped from the service.

In discussing the question of salaries Mr. Loomis points out the singular anachronism that many of the consular salaries paid today were established in 1856, when the expense of living in Continental Europe was about one-third of what it is at the present day. He argues that the country can afford to pay consuls liberally because public sentiment surely demands that we have consuls abroad of whom we need not be ashamed. Besides, the service is almost self-sustaining. Last year, he points out, it cost the Government only $144,152. And if the charge for authenticating invoices were only raised from $2.50 to $3.50, the consular service would be paying a large profit to the Government.

Upon the salary question Mr. Loomis differs with Senator Lodge. Since there are to be no more fees accruing to the consuls, Mr. Loomis thinks that the salaries ought to be higher. For instance, the Consuls-General at Paris and London, he believes, should be paid at least $15,000 a year, instead of $12,000 as provided by the Lodge bill. And the Consuls-General at Shanghai and Berlin should be paid, he thinks, at least $12,000 a year instead of $8,000. Indeed, the entire scale of salaries seems too low to Mr. Loomis, and Mr. Loomis ought to know, for he has been a consul in his time.

But the one crying want, in Mr. Loomis's opinion, is the adequate provision for thorough and regular inspection of the consular service. The Secretary of State, he tells us, has asked Congress to appropriate salaries for five inspectors who are to be called Consuls-General-at-Large. Mr. Loomis urges that these inspectors be liberally paid; that they must be men of uncommon intelligence and wide experience in consular or treasury customs work; in short, that they must be responsible persons, because Congress can not afford to employ cheap men. He goes on to say:

"The men who perform it ought to be men who reach a mental and moral standard equal to that expected of the United States District and Circuit judges. They ought to be as well paid as any official in the consular service. If Congress does nothing else for the improvement and uplifting of the consular service this season, it ought, at least, to comply with the recommendation of the Secretary of State for an appropriation that will enable him to secure the appointment of the kind of inspectors he desires. It goes without saying that these appointments should be left unreservedly to the designation of the President and the Secretary of State, and that no political or other extraneous influence should be brought to bear in connection with them."

THE SENATE'S VOTE ON THE STATEHOOD BILL.

MOST papers agree with the New York *Sun* that Arizona and New Mexico had best be left where they are. The Senate's first vote, a bipartizan one, sustained by 42 to 29 the Foraker amendment, which provides for a vote by Arizona and New Mexico themselves on whether or not they should come in as one State. Later the Senate decided by 37 to 35 to leave Arizona and New Mexico out altogether. Says the New York *World:*

"Beyond a doubt the Senate has found the best solution of the joint Statehood question which President Roosevelt forced upon Congress. The House took him at his word and was for making two new States out of the four remaining Territories. The Senate saw the injustice of compelling a union of two Territories which opposed it, but finally drew the line at creating any more sage-brush States."

The very suggestion of uniting Arizona and New Mexico "was a miserable one in itself," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the New York *Evening Sun* wants to know why Senator Beveridge announces that another bill for the union of the two States will be introduced at the next session of Congress. "Why such persistence in the face of the inevitable defeat?" it asks. The New York *Evening Post* observes:

"There is hardly a line of the Statehood bill as it comes from the Senate, but accords with the views of an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress and responds to a strong conviction in the country at large. The Senate has simply stricken out the matter in controversy, leaving that on which perfect agreement exists. Every one concedes that Oklahoma and Indian Territory ought to be admitted to the Union as one State. If this is not done at the present session, it should at least be clearly understood that the reasons for non-action are purely political. The alleged 'tactical' reasons for combining the two Statehood proposals in one prove on examination to be exceedingly vague, and even if they were cogent the claim of justice for a Territory that has waited so long and made such great progress as Oklahoma would outweigh them."

Nevertheless, some think that matters will not rest there. The New York *Times's* Washington correspondent calls the Senate's action "a defeat for the Administration," and the New York *Tribune's* correspondent announces the "Oklahoma boomers" are intending to get the mutilated bill before the House as soon as possible, and then adds:

"President Roosevelt will confer immediately with the House leaders as to the program to be adopted when the bill is sent over to the House with the Senate amendments, and a caucus of the Republicans of the House will probably be held in about ten days."

The Houston *Daily Post* is strongly opposed to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one State, and remarks:

"It is plain that the location of the State government with any regard for the convenience of the citizens of the two Territories would be almost impossible under a scheme of joint Statehood. It would necessitate the impracticable expedient of building a new capital city centrally located. And even this would result in great inconvenience to the majority by removing the seat of government farther away from them than either capital is at present. To adopt one of the present capitals would be an outrage upon the people of the other Territory.

"Arizona and New Mexico, when admitted at all, should be admitted as separate States, not only because of the important consideration of the convenience of the people, but because combined they comprise entirely too much area for a single State. It

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is no answer to this argument to mention the greater area of Texas. Texas is an exceptional State in many ways, but even at that the large area and great distances of Texas result in much inconvenience to those who reside along her western and extreme northern borders.

"Had Texas come into the Union under any other circumstances than those which attended her admission, there is no doubt that several States would have been carved from her territory. As it was she contributed to the territory of Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Kansas, and Oklahoma."

But some newspapers, as, for instance, the Philadelphia *Press*, think that if the alternative of either coming in as one State or waiting indefinitely were presented to the two Territories they would prefer the latter course. The Kansas City *Star* feels the influence of the "interests" in the Senate's vote. It says:

"The purpose of those whom Foraker represents is, of course, to defeat Statehood for these two Territories, for the railways and mining interests are singularly blessed under territorial government. They do not want Statehood so long as they can almost wholly escape taxation under territorial government."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF a man like Stuyvesant Fish really decides to go after the Mutual Life coon, Davy Crockett rules will apply.—*The Detroit News.*

IN a few days the railroads will be picking pitchforks out of their sides and wondering what they ever did to Tillman.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

ABOUT half of the New York populace appears to be afraid Mr. Jerome will not get busy, while the other half is afraid he will.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE has succeeded in breaking the ice in the Senate, but the skating around his colleague's desk is still pretty good.—*The Washington Post.*

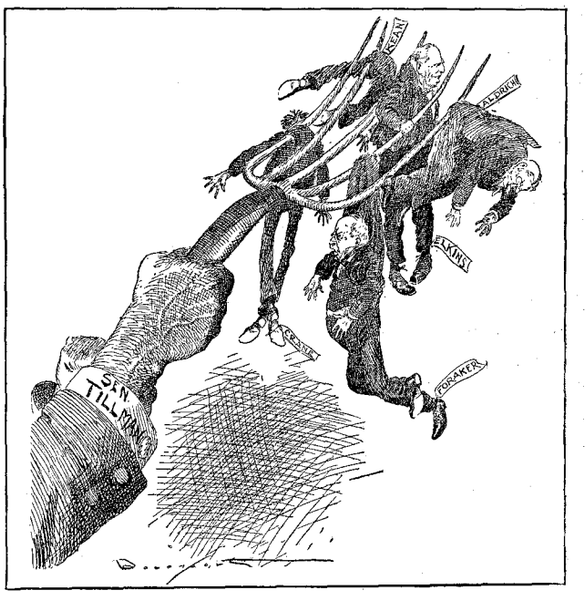
OUTSTANDING insurance in the Equitable decreased $30,000,000 during the year; but there was also a heavy reduction in the operating expenses.—*The Detroit News.*

HAVING looked the entire matter over without finding any nation he thinks Venezuela can not whip, Castro relapses for the moment into complacent silence.—*The Washington Star.*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is said to read the newspapers with great care. If John depends upon the newspapers to establish his whereabouts, he don't know where he is at the present writing.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

A PROFESSORSHIP of politics has been established at Columbia University. Here is an opening that promises an honest living for some of the poor bosses that fell outside the breastworks last fall.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE NEW MAHOUT.
—Walker in the New York *Herald.*



THEIR JOKE ON THE PRESIDENT.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

"HOW'S THAT FOR MUSCLE?"
—Warren in the Boston *Herald.*

SENATORIAL PERSUASION.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

CARTOONISTS' IDEAS ON RAILWAY RATES.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE RIDDLE OF MUSIC.

MUSIC, from time immemorial, has been considered sometimes as an art which enervates and demoralizes, sometimes as one which disciplines, restrains, and purifies. Hence it has been allegorically represented as the flute of Dionysos, moving to rapture and anguish and orgiastic madness; and as the lyre of Apollo, which tames the beasts of the wilderness, builds the walls of the city, and wins the lost soul back from the shades. Vernon Lee (Miss Violet Paget), writing in *The Quarterly Review*, finds an explanation of this apparent paradox in a certain "dualism and contradiction inherent in music." The two elements of this dualism, she states, are the "emotional-suggestive" element and the "esthetic-formal" element. To the first belongs the emotion produced by the associational, the memory-awakening suggestiveness of music; to the second, the esthetic emotion produced by the appreciation of musical form. The former emotion, the writer points out, is essentially personal, the latter essentially impersonal. The former, moreover, leads away from the music, and varies according to the emotional experiences and interests of the individual hearer; while the latter "adheres to the music with an exclusiveness proportionate to the purely esthetic delight," and is "as unchanging as the form-quality of the composition."

Observation seems to prove, observes the writer, that these two powers of music are exercised most often in inverse proportion; and she offers the following explanation:

"Whereas the absorption in musical form, in the composer's thought, removes the attention from our own past and present experience, a state of emotional day-dreaming is, on the contrary, fostered by imperfect listening to music; our memories, our vague self-feeling, fill up the empty spaces whenever musical attention lapses, stimulated as they are by the power of mere sound and rhythm and unchecked by the practical concerns of every-day life. Moreover, musical memory is proportionate to musical attention; and, whereas a musician will carry with him in remembrance the exact facsimile of a song or even a symphony, the less musically gifted or trained person will, after a performance, find himself with no recollection at all save of the feelings and thoughts which had mingled for him with the music; and he will be able, if a writer, to describe the soul of Beethoven or the joys and sorrows of Tristram, whereas the real musician would be able to write down nothing save the actual notes he had heard."

The dual nature of music is again stated in different words when the writer says: "It awakens two kinds of emotion—a dramatic one referred to its expressiveness; and an esthetic one connected with the presence or absence of what is known as beauty." She then proceeds to examine "the hypothesis concerning each which could be offered twenty years ago, and those which may be added to-day." We quote in part:

"Hanslick to some degree accepted, while Gurney rejected, a hypothesis put forward by Darwin connecting the elemental power of musical sound with the courtship of animals and of primitive man. And Gurney victoriously demolished (tho its remains keep cropping up even now) Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory that music owed its emotional power to its direct derivation from cries, gesture, and speech. For Gurney pointed out that musical sound is exactly that which differs most from such primitive modes of expression; and that, as the musical intervals and even musical tones are highly artificial and modern, their associational impressiveness can not be referred to remote periods before they existed; while, with regard to the Spencerian view, which has quite recently been revived by M. Combarieu, even if musical form could be traced back to speech, it would not therefore possess an emotional power greater than that of speech itself. A similar neo-Spencerian hypothesis was formulated by Herr von Hausegger, that music is emotionally impressive because it has inherited, through dancing and declamation, the wholesale expressiveness which primitive man lost when he ceased to display his entire body naked. We must dismiss all such explanations as inconclusive, because they postulate hereditary transmission where there is no evidence of its possibility; and because the tendency or habit thus accepted as transmissible is not even proved ever to have existed. . . . . .

"Sound as such, and its different varieties of intensity, pitch, and clang, represent an intermittent, and therefore powerful stimulation of comparatively little-used nerves. We are, when awake, always seeing, but by no means always hearing. Moreover, musical sound being rarer and more complex, having, indeed, been selected and perfected in view to such impressiveness, has an additional appeal of intensity and infrequency. It is possible, also, that further physiological and psycho-physical research may confirm the opinion of M. Lechalas that there is an actual inter-

MISS VIOLET PAGET (VERNON LEE).

From a portrait-sketch by John S. Sargent She analyses, in *The Quarterly Review*, "a certain dualism and contradiction inherent in music."

meshing of the nerves of hearing with those which control the movement of the larger viscera; and sound-impressions may for this reason provoke massive and unlocalizable conditions (in technical language kin-esthetic sensations) such as invariably accompany what we call emotion. Be this as it may, we are bound to accept from everyday experience the fact of the great emotional power of mere sound as such. . . . Sound, considered either as intensity, as pitch, or as timbre, is a mere stimulant; it heightens and diffuses our sensitiveness, excites or depresses us; it acts upon what we call, rather vaguely, our nervous condition. The influence of rhythm and pace is of a higher order; they do not stimulate, they compel, forcing our limbs, our feelings, our thoughts, our whole conscious being into their modes, because being is movement, and rhythm and pace are the two chief modes in which all movement is felt; in fact, its measure and pattern. We are, in a sense, passive to the nervous influence of mere intensity and quality of sound; while we obey actively the imperative of rhythm and pace. . . . . .

"Rhythm and pace, without any intervention of images of things, persons, places, or any qualities thereof, awaken a condition of emotional memory which may occasionally transform itself into an actual emotion. . . . Nor is this all; for by an inevitable association of functions the emotional memory thus evoked and reinforced by music brings up with it the ideas, the images, the situations which in each individual soul have accompanied in real life similar emotional conditions. Thus it comes about that music, which has no meaning of its own save the vaguest indications of varieties of movement, yet speaks to many of us the secrets of our very heart and life, secrets only the more precious that they *are* our

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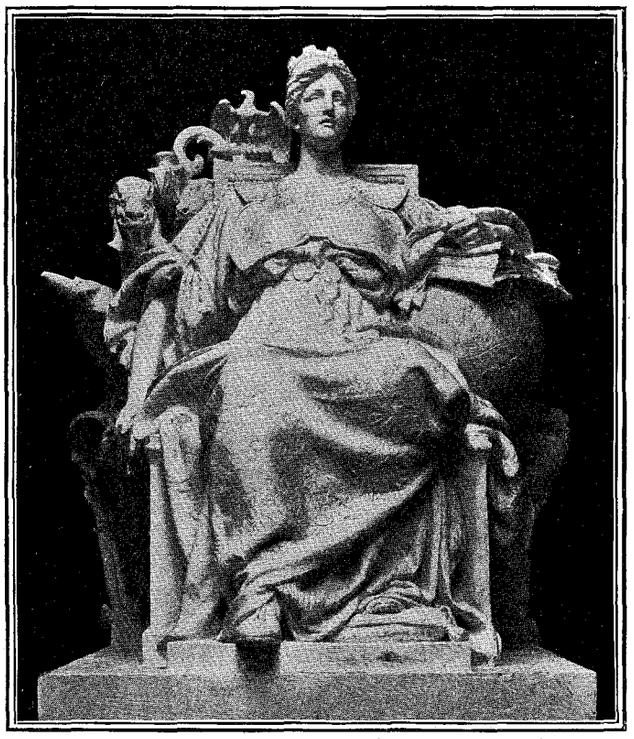
own and told to us in the terms of our own desires and needs, with the imagery of our own joy and suffering. Such is one of the great functions of music."

Of the other, the "esthetic-formal," function of music, she writes:

"The *modus operandi* of musical form is different. The activities it awakens are of an impersonal nature; those of measuring, comparing, combining, dividing, in fact, of grasping the modes of being which we attribute to something not ourselves. For this reason the appreciation of musical form has been described by various philosophers as an intellectual exercise resembling mathematics."



EUROPE.

This is one of Mr. Daniel Chester French's four symbolical groups for the new New York Custom-house. "These groups," says Mr. Charles De Kay, "differ radically from any previous work by Mr. French, and mark a stride forward in his career."

The first function of music, she asserts, is favored "by nervous excitability, weakness of attention, and the presence of vague feelings of self, in fact, by inferiority, momentary or permanent, of psychic power and organization." While the second, on the contrary, "demands a braced heightening of nervous tone, a resistance to random stimulation, a spontaneity and steadiness of attention, a forgetfulness of self and interest in the not-self, in fact, a vigor and organization of soul approaching to the magnificent wealth and unwavering self-forgetfulness of all spiritual creation."

But in most cases, the writer adds, the contradiction is resolved, and this dualism appears as a complete fusion of the emotional and the esthetic element. To quote further:

"In this fusion, or rather this oscillation between the emotional suggestion and the esthetic contemplation of music, lies, perhaps, the moral and social function of the art. For, whether a composition affect us as a beautiful and noble esthetic experience, faintly tinged, vividly tipped, with some human emotion; or whether it affect us as an emotional experience kept within the bounds of esthetic order, shaped in esthetic beauty, by the presence of musical form—whichever of the two possibilities we consider, there remains an action of the esthetic element upon the emotional; and the emotional is probably purified by the esthetic, as the esthetic is unquestionably brought deeper into our life by the emotional. Music, in a manner more obvious and efficacious than the other arts, disposes of modes of movement and being; and it is gain to the individual soul, and to the aggregate souls of societies and races, if, freed every now and then from the hurry and confusion, the tentative and abortive effort, of practical life, and saved at the same time from the pursuit and the suspense of intellectual existence, our emotions, our moods, our habits of feeling, are schooled into the ways of lucidity and order, of braced and balanced intensity, of disinterested satisfaction, of contemplative happiness, which are the ways of esthetic form, the ways of beauty."

THE SYMBOLICAL STATUARY OF THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE new Custom-house on Bowling Green, New York, by the western edge of the three-thousand-mile strip of water which separates the New World from the Old, is described by the New York *Globe* as "a Homeric thing in architecture," "a classic in granite, a fitting and practically indestructible monument to the country's greatness." The style, according to the same paper, is of the Renaissance, Italian, brought by Mr. Cass Gilbert, the architect, closely to the classic. But one of the most striking features of the great building, says the New York *Sun*, is the sculptural scheme, devised by Mr. Gilbert and executed by eleven sculptors "of widely varying degrees of fame and of many nationalities." In its wealth of statuary, as Mr. Charles De Kay, writing in *The Century*, points out, the new Custom-house will stand in marked distinction from most American architecture, even that of Gothic style. Usually, as Mr. De Kay reminds us, our buildings are sparing of sculpture to a degree that suggests penury of pocket or meagerness of the imagination.

The sculptural scheme, as may be seen in the accompanying illustration from the architect's drawing, is as follows: In front of the building, on massive rectangular piers, will stand four symbolical groups by Mr. Daniel Chester French, representing Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. In each of these groups the principal figure is seated. Europe and America, the strenuous continents, stand well in front of the façade and at the sides of the central stairway, while Asia and Africa hold similar somewhat elevated posts near the outer corners of the front. As Mr. De Kay says, these groups offer some of the most difficult problems a sculptor has to solve, since there is "no escape from an all-round examination, no favor from a sheltering niche." The material is gray Tennessee marble, which harmonizes with the Penobscot granite of the building. These groups, writes Mr. De Kay, differ radically from any previous work by Mr. French, being cast in a larger, more masculine mold than any hitherto, and showing a

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

"Walls of granite from the Penobscot, with deep embrasures for the windows, and ranges of columns before three of the stories, girders and beams of steel, floors of terra-cotta and concrete, unassailable by fire; beetling cornice, mansard roof, with copper and red slate rising behind a French Renaissance balustrade—here is an edifice that should last forever."

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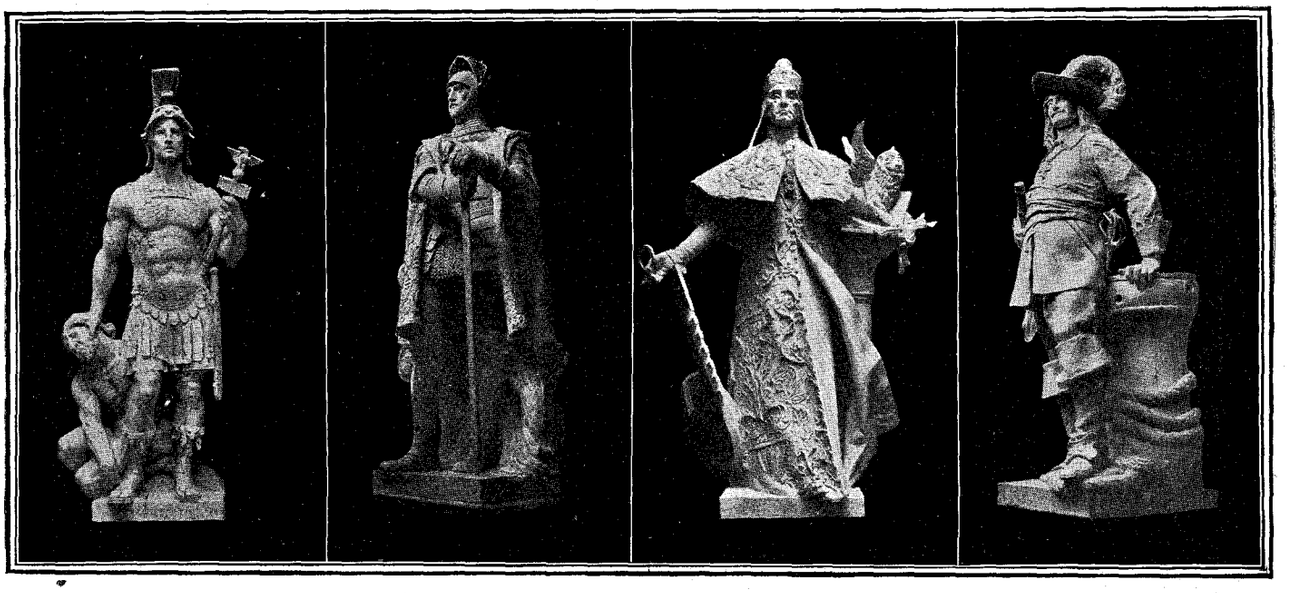

ROME.

By Mr. Frank Edwin Elwell. "The crouching figure," writes Mr. Elwell, "was the suggestion entirely of my assistant, Mr. August Zeller, and his assistance in the modeling of the figure was of great value."

PORTUGAL.

By Mr. Louis St. Gaudens, brother of America's most eminent sculptor, Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, whom he has assisted in many of his works.

VENICE.

By Mr. F. M. L. Tonetti. This statue, and that of Spain by the same sculptor, are described as figures of remarkable richness of embellishment.

HOLLAND.

By the same sculptor as Portugal. His statues crown the two columns to the right of the main entrance, while on those to the left stand Venice and Spain.

SOME OF THE STATUARY ON NEW YORK'S NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

richer vein of imagination. They are, he adds, "the strongest work of one of our greatest sculptors."

Turning to the sculptural work on the building itself, to which these groups lead up, we note, on the lunette above the main entrance, the arms of the city with two winged supporters in relief, by Mr. Andrew O'Connor. Upon the front cornice, outside the seventh story, stand twelve statues representing nations and cities. Following the arrangement of the columns below, which they surmount, these twelve statues are arranged in four couples and four separate figures. The figures representing Greece and Rome are by Mr. Frank Edwin Elwell, those of France and England by Mr. Charles Grafly, Venice and Spain by Mr. F. M. L. Tonetti, and the symbols of Holland and Portugal by Mr. Louis Saint Gaudens, a brother of Augustus Saint Gaudens. Crowning the single columns are Phœnicia, by Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl; Genoa, by Mr. Henry Augustus Lukeman; Denmark, by Mr. Johannes Gelert; and Germany, by Mr. Albert Jaegers. These are grouped with the most embellished statues near the center. In the center of the building's front, above the cornice and nearly level with the roof, is Mr. Karl Bitter's design symbolical of the United States —two winged figures supporting the national arms, crowned by an eagle.

Among the minor sculptures Mr. De Kay mentions the symbolical keystones of the flat arches of the windows on the main story, representing various types of the human race. These are by Mr. Vincenzo Alfano. To right and left above the main entrance are carved heads of panthers, the noblest of the wild beasts found by the colonists.

After praising the work of architect and sculptors, Mr. De Kay asks whether the opportunity for mural painting within the new building is going to be ignored.

Mr. Frank Edwin Elwell, in a spirit remarkably at variance with the jealousy so often ascribed to the artistic temperament, writes to acknowledge his indebtedness to his assistant, Mr. August Zeller; to say that "if there is anything of real architectural value" in his two statues, it is because he was so happy in "being associated with such a great master of architecture as Mr. Cass Gilbert"; and to add that "they owe much to the skill and genius of Piccivilli Brothers, who translated them from the plaster into the marble." "I think," he generously exclaims, "they improved on the model."

OUR DRAMATIC CRITICISM TOO FUNNY.

SCARCELY has dramatic criticism, in the person of Mr. James Stetson Metcalfe, triumphed in the courts over the "theatrical trust," which had attempted to bar from some forty-seven theaters a pen not sufficiently addicted to praise, before this much-attacked profession finds itself the target of a fresh condemnation. This time the attack originates in the indignant breast of Manager William A. Brady, and is directed especially against the "funny men" among the dramatic critics of the metropolis, who, he is convinced, would rather be clever than right. He says that in the past ten years seventy-five successful plays have left New York and made fortunes for their owners in other cities after they had been unmercifully condemned by the metropolitan critics. "In France and Germany," exclaims Mr. Brady, "are great publics who love these people behind the footlights who do their best, night after night, to make their audiences laugh and cry; but here in New York we have men who can find nothing to say of an actress save that 'she talks like a megaphone' or 'walks like a dodo.'" And again he declares: "They use us as targets for their cheap sarcasm and wit. I will fight them, fight them as they never have been fought before. They can not crucify me so long as I am able to fight, and I pray the time will come when the public will refuse to laugh at their witticisms."

The immediate occasion of Mr. Brady's outburst of eloquent indignation was the reception accorded by the press to Mr. Donald MacLaren's "The Redskin," a play in blank verse, by an American author, with music by an American composer, and so entirely American in theme that all the *dramatis personæ* are Indians. This play is described by the Chicago *Record-Herald* as "a compound of Corneille plot, modern 'problem' comedy spirit, Boston types of character, Shakespearian language and Indian blankets." It is, however, "intensely earnest throughout all its nine scenes," and Mr. Brady, in producing it, was prompted by a serious desire to "do something for the American drama." The New York *Sun*

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describes the play, in which real Sioux take part, as a "pseudo-Shakespearian hodge-podge, Belascoized." To quote further:

"It is a highly pictorial and ostensibly atmospheric piece. . . . It has no less than nine scenes of wilding grandeur of a highly theatric order; the costumes and appointments are as accurate in detail as a picture by Fred Remington, the incidental music is a series of weird aboriginal airs arranged for the orchestra by that amateur of aboriginality Arthur Farwell, and the cast is composed of a band of real Sioux plus some more or less real actors. It was a case of Lo! the poor Indian melodrama. . . . The tomahawk of this Indian play hit Broadway between the eyes."

Mr. MacLaren claims that he is the first dramatist who has ventured to put on a piece in which every character is a North-American Indian. A writer in the New York *Times* is unkind enough to recall in this connection Mark Twain's definition of the stage Indian—"an original aborigine belonging to an ancient and extinct tribe that never existed."

Mr. Brady's grievance against the levity of the New York critics has been finding outlet in speeches to the audiences between the acts. "If I can not be treated by the newspapers of this great city in a gentlemanly way as a serious play manager," he threatens, "I will leave New York and go to Chicago." To quote further from *The Times's* report of one of these speeches:

"My fight is against the funny men of the New York newspapers. For the dignified critics I have only gratitude and respect. The proof is that on the morning after the opening night of 'The Redskin' I handed clippings of the dignified criticisms from the morning papers to my actors and instructed them to follow the suggestions. With helpful, serious fault-finding that shows us what is wrong so that we may try to fix it, I have no quarrel. But for the kind of criticism that says Mr. Tyrone Powers's rôle is like a cigar-store Indian I have no use. . . . . .

"I was brought up in the theater. I played with all the best actors, Booth, Barrett, Modjeska, Salvini, and the rest, that ever came to California in the old days, when stock companies really taught men and women how to act. I know more about the theater to-day [with emphasis] than any dramatic critic in New York."

"If I had the right nerve," he is further reported as saying, "I'd send that band of real Indians down into Newspaper Row to do a little real damage among the funny men."

In the course of an interview with a representative of the same paper Mr. Brady defines his attitude as "a determined stand for dignified criticism in this the first and greatest producing center in the country." He adds:

"Altho this movement for more dignified criticism which I have started and mean to fight to a finish arises out of the undignified treatment accorded the production of 'The Redskin,' I wish it to be distinctly understood before I utter another word that my fight is not to defend that play or any other single faulty play. My object is to protest against that kind of cleverness in dramatic criticism which is so absorbed in its own brilliance that in treating of the efforts of others the result is unfair to the author, unfair to the actor, unfair to the producer, and unfair to the public, whose only channel of information leading to the choice of an evening's entertainment is the newspapers. . . . . .

"I look back at the plays produced in this city in the last few years. As I think of the title of each play an echo comes of the clever man who uses that title or something else about the play as a pole upon which to hoist his own wit. 'The China Doll' was cracked; 'The Vinegar Buyer' was sour; 'The Marriage of William Ashe' was his funeral; 'The House of Silence' was 'The House of Mirth.' Before 'The Redskin' was produced I expected to read that 'The Redskin Was Done Brown,' but the wit had a better one than that; 'The Redskin Was a Cigar-store Indian.'

"No doubt that is clever in a way, and may raise a laugh on the lips of the newspaper reader, but I call it the critic prostituting his duty to his own cleverness.

"The manager wants the truth about the play. If the critic had the confidence of the managers—and the representatives of five newspapers in this city have won that and respect besides—then at the word 'bad' the play would be removed; at the word 'good' the play would be continued and improved; at the word of doubt every effort would be put forward by author, actor, and manager to have that doubt removed one way or another."

TURNER OUT OF LIMBO.

IT has been a matter of public knowledge that of the 362 oil paintings, 135 water-color drawings, 2,000 studies in color, and 19,000 sketches and artistic scraps left to the British nation at the death of J. M. Turner more than half a century ago, many still lay *perdu* in the vaults of the National Gallery, London. But it was generally, and not unnaturally, assumed that these neglected canvases and sketches were inferior or unfinished examples of the great master's work. The resurrection, during last month, of some of these pictures, and their exhibition in the new Turner room of the Tate Gallery, were therefore of the nature of a startling revelation to London's art lovers. The nation, it appears, has practically come into possession of new masterpieces, some of them, it is said, surpassing in charm and brilliancy any of Turner's previously known work. In several of these resurrected works, says "B. S." in the London *Academy*, "the harmony of color is as perfect as the most perfect Whistler, and there are besides a life and sparkle, a brilliance and breeziness, and above all a virtuosity of handling far above Whistler." "We can not fathom," he says, "the standard which could condemn such immortal works as these to the cellar or the storeroom;" and he adds:

"Here I would suggest that, to avoid in future appearing ridiculous in the eyes of the art directors of the rest of the world, we should set apart one day every year, say November 5, on which a solemn official procession should be made round the cellars of the National Gallery, the Tate Museum, and the Wallace Gallery, headed by Sir Charles Holroyd, Mr. Claude Phillips, who has proved himself an adept in this kind of discovery, and Mr. Lionel Cust, girt with their insignia of office and accompanied by Mr. David Hogarth and Mr. Evans, armed with spade and mattock, for the purpose of pronouncing and declaring the secretion of explosive masterpieces. Otherwise our nerves will yield under the strain of perpetual apprehension."

"Whether it was that the trustees of the National Gallery have been goaded by recent reiterated criticism to make an effort, and a dramatic one, to recapture popular favor," says a London correspondent to the New York *Evening Post*, "or whether it was due to mere chance, this sudden unannounced revelation of masterpieces has successfully caught general attention and created a nine-days' wonder." He tells us that "these twenty-one oil-painted canvases, with many water-colors and unfinished studies," were rejected as unsuitable for exhibition by the trustees into whose hands they came under Turner's will. This correspondent goes on to say:

"As they now hang round the walls of a large room well worthy of them, it is evident that they represent, even more fully than the great room in the National Gallery, the very essence of the perpetual struggle of Turner's genius. He aimed at the painting of light, more light, pure light. Four or five of them are named 'Sunrise' or 'Sunset,' with varying accessories. One of the most beautiful is a seascape, which is barely more than a long line of horizon in the blue light of evening. In the painting of pure sunlight, as far as it is possible, surely nothing can come nearer success than two or three of the best of these. The miserable light of a foggy London morning is conquered by their splendor. Reason bids one suppose that no more light can be given from a picture than comes down from above, and yet one's eyes are under an illusion to the contrary. From the pictures comes a glow of light which seems to have no relation to the murky sky. As the day brightens, so do they improve, until one acquires the certainty that here is a Turner whom no one has seen for forty years, that we are at last seeing all the powers of a colorist, who was capable of far greater things than even the 'Ulysses and Polyphemus,' as we see it now.

"Discussion has arisen at once over the phenomenal freshness of these brilliant pictures, which exceeds so strikingly that of all Turner's previously known work."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NERVOUS TERROR CAUSED BY CATS.

MOST of the readers of this article have probably met persons who have testified to an instinctive dislike of cats, sometimes amounting to the production of nausea or even fainting. In many such cases the subject professes to be able to detect the presence of a cat even when the animal is not visible and when no odor is apparent to others near by. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who has studied those phenomena, believes that in such cases the cat is always detected through a sharpened sense of smell, even when the subject is not conscious of the fact. As to why a cat should produce this effect, rather than any other animal, he can only suggest that the feeling is an "inherited remainder of animal instincts of a protective nature." Dr. Mitchell has corresponded with several hundred persons who are afflicted with "cat-fear." He gives a popular account of his conclusions in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (Philadelphia, March). He writes:

"The most interesting question concerns the means by which assurance is reached of the presence of the unseen animal. Four of the thirty-one who recognize an unseen cat as near declare that they know it because of the odor of the animal. The remaining twenty-seven, some of them trained observers—physicians, engineers, a soldier of distinction, and certain very intelligent and healthy-minded women—are positive that they do not smell the cat and that they are absolutely ignorant of the mode in which they become aware of the presence of the offending animal. Accepting their evidence as beyond doubt true, how shall we account for the facts?

"We must admit that all animals and human beings emit emanations which are recognizable by many animals and are thus in wild creatures protectively valuable.

"This delicate recognition is commonly lost in mankind, but some abnormal beings, like Laura Bridgeman and a perfectly normal lad I once saw, possessed the power of distinguishing by smell the handkerchiefs of the family after they had been washed and ironed. I made a personal test of this lad's power to pick out by their odor from a heap of clean handkerchiefs mine and those of others, the latter belonging to his father and mother.

"I have seen a woman who can distinguish by mere odor the gloves worn by relatives or friends. This lady, who likes cats as pets, is able to detect by its odor the presence of a cat when I and others can not."

Two French observers, Dr. Mitchell goes on to say, believe that they have proved the sense of olfaction to be nine times more acute in women than in men. The writer is inclined to agree with them, but he admits that there is extreme diversity of opinion on the whole subject, which awaits further investigation. Havelock Ellis, for instance, after considering all the testimony attainable at present, reaches the conclusion that the sense of smell is keener in men than in women. Dr. Mitchell comments:

"This may be the case in general, but I am perfectly certain that the highest degrees of sensitiveness as to smell are to be found in certain women, and not necessarily in women who are of a hysteric nature or otherwise unhealthy.

"Much has been said in a vague way about the effect of odors on man, but I am not aware of any actual experiments. It is, however, well known that no other of the senses is as capable of reviving memories, pleasant or unpleasant, as the sense of smell.

"These remarks prepare us to consider the means by which certain persons are aware of the nearness of unseen cats and are thus thrown into a state of agitation and general nervousness. They are usually not *conscious* of the unseen cat as odorous.

"It seems to me possible that either they smell the cat too slightly to be able to define the odor or else receive an olfactory impression of which they are not conscious as an odor, but only in the form of such symptoms as the visible cat would also evoke.

"To be influenced by an olfactory impression, of which (as odor) the subject rests unconscious, may seem a hypothesis worthy of small respect and beyond power of proof. Nevertheless, it seems to me reasonable. There are sounds beyond the hearing of certain persons. If they ever cause effects we do not know. There are rays of which we are not conscious, as light or heat or except through the other effects to which they give rise. There may be olfactory emanations distinguished by some as odors and by others felt, not as odors, but only in their influential results on nervous systems unusually susceptible. No other explanation seems to me available."

MECHANICAL CARICATURES.

EVEN the art of caricature is to be performed mechanically, it would seem, with the aid of distorted photographic films. Such photographic monstrosities are even now appearing in the papers under the name of "jag-camera" photographs or something of the kind. The process by which they are produced is said to be the invention of I. Ellsworth Hare, of Chicago. It is thus described in *Popular Mechanics:*

"By the discovery of a practical application of a well-known fact with regard to the nature of photographic films and their actions

MECHANICAL CARICATURE OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

under the influence of heat as well as the influence of certain well-known chemicals Mr. Hare has succeeded in producing perfect specimens of caricatures by a purely photographic process. When it is taken into consideration what an important part photography on the one hand and caricature-sketching on the other have played in the development of modern illustrating the importance of the new discovery becomes at once apparent.

"As is well known to all photographers, the ordinary photographic plate is supplied with a collodion film which, under ordinary conditions and at the ordinary temperature, is firm and insoluble. Such a film naturally will produce upon exposure an exact impression. If the film is subjected to a moderate degree of heat, however, it will become soluble and run.

"In manufacturing ordinary photographic plates the collodion film is flowed onto a plate that has received a coat of gelatin. This causes it to adhere firmly to the glass plate. The caricature photograph, however, is produced by the use of what is known as a stripping plate, in which the film is flowed onto a plate which has been merely edged with a gelatin coating. This leaves all of the plate but the edge plain glass to which the gelatin does not adhere. By the use of a knife blade the film in this kind of plate can be readily removed, which constitutes the first step in the process of caricature photography.

"By the application of heat from a gas lamp the film can be

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easily stretched into almost any conceivable shape, with the drawback, however, as any amateur can testify, that the image is liable to be blurred and in fact hopelessly distorted. In order to control the stretching in such a way as to get the desired result the film is treated with a chemical preparation the ingredients of which are a secret of the inventor of the process. . . . The degree of success which has been attained in applying this formula in accurately controlling the reshaping of the image is shown in the illustration representing a man walking down the street. The figure of a man is represented in the picture caricaturized, while all of the other objects shown retain their normal form. . . . . .

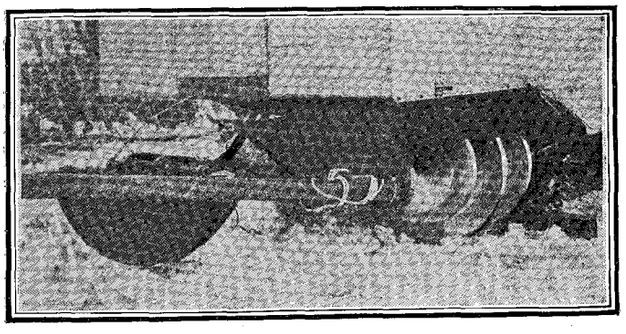
"Applying this principle to a single figure of a human being any portion of the person may be altered as desired, thus producing an accurate caricature. The possibilities are limited only to the ingenuity of the photographer. One ear may be elongated; the nose extended to appear a foot in length while all the other features remain unchanged; one cheek can be inflated like a balloon, or the neck stretched to the size of a finger or drawn out longer than the body."

ICE AUTOMOBILE WITH SPIRAL DRIVERS.

AN automobile to be propelled on ice by revolving screw-runners has been designed and constructed by a Minneapolis man, Charles E. S. Burch, who is said to have experimented for years in practical demonstration of his idea. The machine, which is described and illustrated in *The Scientific American*, in an article by G. Luxton, is now on Lake Calhoun, Minn., where it has recently been tested. Says the writer:

"The object which the inventor has had in view is the revolutionizing of the means of winter transportation in Alaska, where he is heavily interested in mining properties difficult to develop because of their inaccessibility. At present, in certain parts of Alaska, freight transportation during the winter is accomplished entirely by dog-teams and sleds, and in consequence the charges are from $100 to $1,000 a ton. It is the inventor's plan to use in place of dog-teams his 'ice locomotive' drawing a train of sleds, and in this way to reduce the expense of freighting to a minimum. It is hoped that the invention will prove a boon to winter commerce in Alaska, and should it succeed will doubtless be received with enthusiasm by the thousands in that frozen country, who in winter are practically shut out from the civilized world.

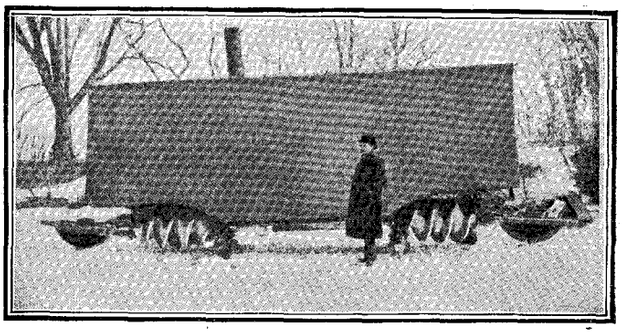
"The ice locomotive is propelled by steam-engines, but instead of resting on wheels or runners is supported by four great steel spirals, one at each corner of the body, in the places usually occupied by the wheels or runners of ordinary vehicles. The spirals lie with their vertical axes horizontal, and are of opposite pitch. The edges of the blades are fashioned like skate blades in order



A SPIRAL DRIVER AND A STEERING DISK.

that they may grip the ice well. Each of the spirals is directly connected to a separate steam-engine and consequently the spirals may be operated independently, this method giving unusual control over the car. It can be driven forward, backward, sideways, or at any oblique angle desired, and it can even be made to spin around like a top."

The model now at Lake Calhoun, Mr. Luxton tells us, is 22 feet long, weighs 4½ tons, has engines of 42 horse-power, and steel screws 27 inches in diameter. The greater the diameter of the spirals the greater will be the ability of the ice locomotive to travel over rough surfaces and to surmount obstacles. A machine of this type, now building in Canada, will have spirals six feet in height. The automobile is steered by compressed air operating two semicircular steel disks at each end of the body. The disks



THE LATEST ICE AUTOMOBILE.

work in unison and are weighted in order better to grip the ice. To quote further:

"The bottom of the body is made watertight so that in the event of the machine breaking through the ice it will float upon the surface of the water. In that case it would be possible easily to propel the machine, for the spiral method of navigation, as is well known, operates successfully.

"The Lake Calhoun machine, which is unfinished and rough in appearance, was constructed to make an estimated speed of 9 miles an hour, but on its trial trip it easily traveled at the rate of 18 miles an hour. Obstacles and rough places were passed with surprising ease. A toboggan-slide course of ice and snow several feet above the level of the lake ice was surmounted without difficulty while traveling at full speed. The inventor intends to use alcohol boilers in the machines constructed for practical service in Alaska, thus avoiding the danger of the freezing of the boilers, and, furthermore, considerably reducing the size of the latter. He plans to have a condenser to condense the alcoholic steam and use it over and over again. Wood, coal, or oil may be used for fuel under the boilers."

LONG LIFE AS A RESULT OF BRAIN WORK.

THE fact that mental activity is conducive to longevity has been dwelt upon by several noted alienists. In this connection an editorial writer in *The Medical Times* (New York, March) asserts that to keep the brain in good condition one should use it constantly to the safe limit of its capacity; just as constant use of the muscles and other tissues of the body is essential to physical well-being. He goes on to say:

"In the English rural districts probably one-third of the agricultural laborers who survive the age of thirty or thirty-five die of paresis. 'The utter stagnation of agricultural communities in England, and to some extent in other countries,' states the New York *Times*, 'may account in some measure for the development of paresis in those past middle life and for insanity among women.' It is fortunate that in American rural districts, at least, the deadly insanity to which many of the farmer folk in other generations have succumbed, seems now to have become obviated by the welcome establishment in every nook and corner of the land of the library, the ten-cent magazine, the telephone, and the trolley-car. The brain needs blood to keep it in health; and thinking induces the free circulation of blood through the brain tissues. A normal brain should never be permitted to rest except during sleep. Dr. Duke advises that every one should have a hobby, to which he should devote what would otherwise be his leisure. And this not in a casual and dilettante way, but earnestly and with much interest. Professional men should study whist or chess problems, or should cultivate purely intellectual pursuits. Besides, one who consumes surplus tissue in intense mental application has none to waste in the formation of bad habits or the gratification of vices.

"In one respect at least the man of intellectual capacity and pursuits is much better off than his brother who works with his

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hands. In the world of manual labor the pitiful dictum seems well established that at forty the laborer is 'a dead one'; he must not hope for employment or a wage after that period. The intellectual man, however (despite the expression of a famous colleague), maintains the vigor of his mind unabated almost until he is ready to step into his grave; and if by this means he gains his livelihood, then need he not fear the lack of employment or emoluments even tho his years be far advanced."

ELECTRICITY IN THE NEW SIMPLON TUNNEL.

ELECTRIC traction has finally been adopted as the only safe and sure method of operation of the Simplon Tunnel railway, on account of its great length (12½ miles) and the difficulty of proper ventilation with steam locomotives. Says Frank C. Perkins, in an article on the subject in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 24):

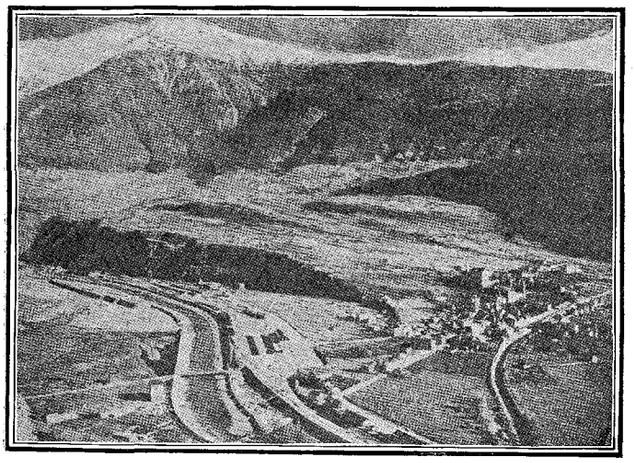
"The decision in favor of electric traction for the Simplon Tunnel was finally made after careful examination of the Valtellina line in Northern Italy, and other important electric railways. Several of the Valtellina three-phase electric locomotives will be employed for the Simplon-Tunnel service, together with two of the type shown in the accompanying illustration, a number of others of this type also having been ordered. . . . . .

"Current is conducted to two trolley wires, the return current passing through the rails. The contact line is suspended in the tunnel on transverse suspension wires, which are fixed at about 25 meters [83 feet] distance from each other. A short distance was considered unnecessary on account of the constant temperature within the tunnel, little or no variation in the sag of the transverse suspension wires being expected. The Swiss type of rail bond is employed for bonding the rails, insuring good conductivity throughout the track-return circuit for the current.

"There will be no crossing of trains in the tunnel under ordinary service, but a rail switching station has been provided in the center of the tunnel, which can be utilized in case of delay, where trains can cross or overtake other trains. . . . . .

"When the trains arrive at the Brigue-station end of the Simplon Tunnel from Lausanne the steam locomotives will be removed, and the electric locomotives will haul them through the tunnel to Iselle. At this point the steam locomotives will haul the trains the remainder of the journey, the electric locomotives being held at the south end to haul other trains through the tunnel to Brigue.

"From the center of the tunnel to the Iselle end there is a down



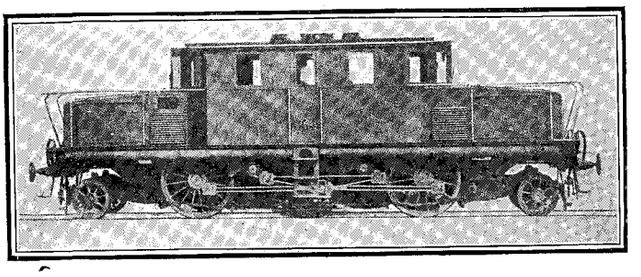
Courtesy of "The Western Electrician."

APPROACH TO THE SIMPLON TUNNEL AT BRIGUE, SWITZERLAND.

grade of about seven per cent., while only two per cent. is the maximum grade on the northern end from Brigue to the center of the tunnel."

The papers state that trains will be operating shortly, but Mr. Perkins tells us that the official opening will not take place much before June. The Milan Exposition is to open on April 1, and trial trips may be made during April and May; but the tunnel will not be ready for regular service before the time now fixed for opening. To quote further:

"The electric locomotives will haul passenger trains from Brigue to Iselle in about 20 minutes, while at least a half-hour will be taken in the reverse direction. The freight trains will be operated at a still slower speed. Freight trains weighing 465 tons will re-



Courtesy of "The Western Electrician."

NEW ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE FOR THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

quire about 40 minutes to make the trip through the tunnel. It is expected that passenger trains weighing 465 tons can be handled on the regular schedule time above mentioned without difficulty. . . . . .

"At the Brigue or Swiss end of the tunnel, as well as at the south end at Iselle, Italy, there are hydraulic power stations which have heretofore been employed for supplying power to the large plants used in the construction of the wonderful 20-kilometer tunnel. These hydraulic installations will ultimately supply the current for operating the electric locomotives, and are now being enlarged and altered as required."

A NEW THEORY OF FEAR.

A NEW physiological explanation of the emotion of fear, based on elementary facts, is proposed by a French physiologist, Binet-Sanglé, in *Les Archives d'Anthropologie Criminelle*. His theory is described and criticized in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) by Henri Piéron, who thinks that it is too simple to be true. The theory is closely connected with that which supposes the phenomena of sleep to be due to interruption of the nervous current by contraction of the nerve-elements or neurons. Writes Mr. Piéron:

"Explanations of the most complex phenomena, founded on elementary physiology, are not wanting.

"We had a theory of sleep founded on contraction of the neurons, which had the double merit of explaining nothing and of being based on facts that were later found to be inexact.

"We now have a theory of fear which an author who has already pronounced in favor of the above theory of sleep—M. Binet-Sanglé—bases on the same inexact phenomena. . . . . .

"Thus we learn that fear, following the definition that the author has given of emotion—namely, that it is an internal sensation, according to the famous physiologic theory—is 'the sensation of physiologic modifications determined by the image of a disagreeable sensation, possible or imminent, this image being excited by an external sensation.' . . . . . .

"Now here is the mechanism: A sensation is perceived which arouses the image of a disagreeable sensation, possible or imminent, whence result in the organism physiologic modifications that determine the complex of internal sensations constituting fear.

"Let us go a little deeper: The neurons are contractile. The nervous system is a machine that transforms the movements which disturb it. The sensitive pole receives the energy and the motor pole restores it.

"When, in the series of intermediary conductors, a neuron contracts, the changes of density thus produced provoke the formation of 'neuro-dielectrics'—badly conducting zones that, by intercepting the nervous current, determine the flow of energy toward the collateral paths.

"Fear thus involves the interruption of a certain number of conductors and the increase of pressure in other conductors. Thus are explained with magic facility hypo-esthesia and hyper-esthesia . . . hypo-trophism and hyper-trophism, paralysis and hyper-

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tonus. Like the N rays, and the N_1 rays, the neuro-dielectrics explain the inverse effects of fear by an equally simple mechanism.

"If fear makes your legs give way under you, it is because the circuit is interrupted; if it lends you wings, it is because there is a short-circuit.

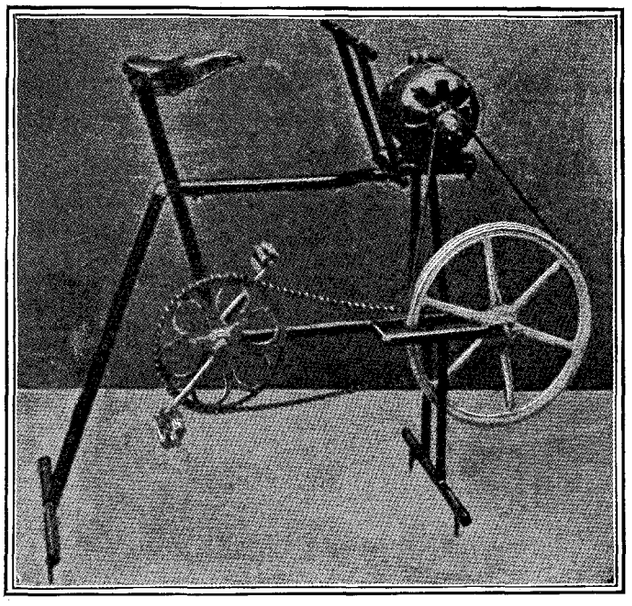
"Many facts cited by Mr. Binet-Sanglé are correct and interesting; certain of his conclusions are doubtless not without value; but what need is there to connect them by so fragile a thread?

"All this theory, founded on a hypothesis that rests in its turn on the domain of fantasy, explains everything too easily to have real explicative value from a scientific point of view; but there are some minds that live on simplifications and schemas as others thrive on obscurities and complexities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BY BICYCLE.

A VERY light portable wireless outfit to be used by the German army in Africa is described by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 13). Says the writer:

"Chiefly remarkable in this portable outfit are the means of generating energy. A bicycle dynamo is used. The constructive principle of the latter is simple. A small direct-current dynamo of about 100 watts output is fitted to a bicycle frame. The rider,



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

A BICYCLE GENERATING STATION USED BY THE GERMAN ARMY'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CORPS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

if he may be so called, keeps the machine going by smart pedaling. From the sprocket of the bicycle frame the movement is transmitted to the dynamo by means of a belt, driving a specially designed aluminum disk, the ratio of transmission being so designed as to have the dynamo produce sparks of 4 millimeters length in the induction coil, in normal operation. As the dynamo is located in front of the operator, the latter is in a position at any moment to supervise its uniform activity. The weight of the dynamo outfit is 30 kilograms (66 pounds). In the place of the device above described, a stationary motocycle with a dynamo fitted on can be used. Apart from the dynamo a portable accumulator battery can be made use of to supply the energy required. The battery includes eight cells (16 volts), possessing a capacity of about 30 ampere-hours with a five hours' discharge. The admissible limit of discharging intensity is about 25 per cent. greater than the energy necessary in normal working order. The cells are enclosed in an ebonite box, which is in turn divided into two compartments of 30 kilograms weight each."

Effect of Radium on Growing Plants.—That the rays of radium and of other radioactive substances stimulate the various life processes of plants appears as a result of the experiments of C. S. Gager, described by the experimenter in a recent paper abstracted in *Science* (New York March 2). Says this paper:

"When seeds, either dry, or during the imbibition of water, are exposed to radium bromide of 1,500,000 and of 10,000 activity in a sealed glass tube, for twelve hours or more, germination and subsequent growth are retarded. If the same radium preparations are inserted in the soil in pots containing germinating seeds, there is a decided acceleration of germination and growth. In such plants there is a marked increase in the number and length of root-hairs.

"When plants are grown under a bell-jar containing decaying radium emanation . . . germination and growth are either retarded, completely inhibited, or accelerated, acccording to the amount of the emanation supplied, and the duration and distance of exposure.

"When the stimulation is of such intensity as to accelerate growth, the rate of growth at first increases, and then gradually decreases until it falls below that of the normal plants.

"Marked anatomical changes are effected by exposure to the rays, the cross-section of the stem of a radiated plant, for example, showing no signs of cambium."

The experiments show further that respiration and alcoholic fermentation may be accelerated, and that strong exposure produces effects on the living cell similar to those caused by intense sunlight. It is hoped to study the effect of the rays still further by means of radioactive microscopic slides now being prepared at the writer's suggestion.

OUR OVERWORKED SCHOOLGIRLS.

IN a paper read before the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and printed in the New York *Medical Journal* (January 6), Prof. William P. Northrup, M.D., of New York University, takes up the subject of the strenuous life of our schoolgirls with suggestions as to how the growing child may be assisted to meet it. He arbitrarily limits his inquiry to public schoolgirls from eight to thirteen years of age. Professor Northrup expresses the belief that it is the duty of the family physician to assist the little workers to sustain the strenuous life of the first school days. He insists that the child should add daily not only to her stock of knowledge but to that of physical endurance. Dr. Northrup asserts that in March the New York clinics for diseases of children and for diseases of the nervous system "receive a crop of worn-out schoolgirl-neurasthenics," and by way of example he thus describes a typical case of the ambitious student who is generally the victim of the strenuous school life:

"She hurries home from school, is never late, takes a few minutes of outdoor play because some one has prescribed it, runs home, curls up, and studies hard till the evening meal. This meal she engulfs in the shortest possible time, slips off her chair, and is at her book again. She is the conscientious pupil. She studies till some one insists on her going to bed. . . . This audience can easily imagine several physiological functions impaired by worry and haste, and some daily needs possibly postponed till Saturday and Sunday. They will wonder where the dweller in crowded districts may, in such strenuous life, snatch a few hours of tranquil daily recreation in outdoor sunlight. They may wonder how the nerves in this strenuous existence are to be daily, completely nourished and rested. Alas! they are neither rested nor nourished. They fall daily further into arrears. They may drag on till early spring accounting. In March is the Feast of St. Vitus.

"It is well to reflect on the critical physiological changes which our little student is undergoing between eight and thirteen years of age. She is manufacturing rapidly new cells, she is building great additions in bone, muscle, and glands, she is developing, training, and disciplining her cerebrospinal and sympathetic systems. She is changing her milk teeth for tearers and grinders, preparing for heartier food. She is further developing a new function, passing from infant life to maturity, experiencing a change of such critical magnitude that all nature appeals to the generous impulses of human protectors to lighten her burdens, to safeguard the best interests of the budding woman and future mother. . . . . .

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"Do not put the subject away with the thought that the story of the overworked and under-nourished growing girl belongs only to a big city, to the tenements, and to ignorance. Would it were limited to them, for they are most teachable and quick to reform. If you look to your choicest families you will often find them getting up late, that breakfast is late, that the father rubs his swollen eyes and scolds between his morning paper and his coffee because of this disagreeable rush and haste. His last night's nerves are disturbed by his child's early morning start. You will agree with me that in many of your most intelligent families the child's life and duties are not the first consideration of the mother or father. The girl begins her first strenuous life in unsympathetic surroundings, gets up a high degree of momentum in the midst of inertia. Only in Wall Street will nerves again be found so thoroughly a-tingle. If this be the case with our best families, how much more is it true of the crowded tenement?"

Professor Northrup regards the child of the family as its one valuable possession. He urges that the morning meal of the little girl should be taken in pleasant surroundings, that she should have time to eat, time for reasonable preparation for school, and be sent off happy. He maintains that it will pay the parent to do so, that it will save the doctor's bill and save anxiety. Further:

"Not one physician here present but can easily recall cases in which the girl, after six hours of school, practises one to two hours on the piano, goes to dancing-school twice a week, has some added lesson at intervals. On Saturdays there are children's parties, matinees, often children's excursions for concerted studies of this or that. All these are well enough, but they leave the girl scarcely any time for relaxation and outdoor loitering or light exercise. From the first days of term they have insufficient sleep, become deeper and deeper in debt to it, as a consequence becoming more and more nervous, more intense, irritable, impatient. . . . . .

"The subject of school hygiene is large, and I have purposely refrained from attacking it as a whole. Much is being thought out in the line of ventilation, air space for each scholar, etc. My special interest is providing roof-gardens where the children can play games in an upper air comparatively free from dust, free from dangers of collision and accident of the street, free from the contact of vicious and unclean passers, or, worse, those who do not pass—loafers.

"The subject of dividing the hours so that the youngest children shall have short, consecutive hours and frequent intervals of air and exercise needs consideration. This is now under collective investigation. In large cities where it is a choice of two evils it is often better to corral the small children frequently and briefly than leave them to roll in tenement halls or play under feet in crowded and squalid thoroughfares. . . . . .

"In many families there is a habit of sitting up late. . . . Children either sit up with them, or, if they go to bed, their early sleep is disturbed because of the bright lights, noise, and confusion. The family physician in fathoming the causes of failing health may well dig among the details of daily life for explanation. . . . Further causes of worry to the child are indiscreet conversations of the parents. At breakfast the disgruntled father utters a chance remark that the family is rapidly nearing the poorhouse, that all is lost. Having uttered it, he goes out into the open air, humming 'Annie Rooney,' and quite forgets what he has said. Not so his little girl. The unmeaning remark sinks into her mind, she broods over it, her breakfast does not digest, she furtively weeps, and at night sobs herself to sleep. This needless apprehension arises from a thoughtless remark which adults would entirely understand, and would label 'talking through the hat.'"

In closing, Dr. Northrup urges his fellow-practitioners to do what they can to aid the ambitious, overworking, worrying girl to endure her school work, to keep her place in the rush, to grow strong in the campaign, to get past the March crisis, and end the year in the fore rank. He says:

"Successful ending of a long, strenuous year helps build the habit of success. Habitual success makes for ambition and for character. Remember always that most girls want to go to school, are unhappy if they can not, that work is good for them, that mental occupation is a healthful exercise, that under proper environment a rational attention to their physical needs is all that they require. Let us try to help them."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT a large business is now being done in equipping mines with electric locomotives, to replace the older forms of haulage, whether animal or mechanical, is asserted by *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, January 20). It says: "Electric mine haulage, considered from either the points of efficiency or economy, has so many advantages, as compared to the older practice, that the time is not far distant when any other method of mine haulage will be the exception."

"WHY not limit the power of automobiles that have the privilege of the public roads, and in addition elevate their bodies to say twelve, fifteen, or eighteen inches from the ground?" says Frank A. Munsey in *Munsey's Magazine* (January). "With the machine of smaller power, danger is greatly decreased, and with the high car the dust nuisance would be very much less. It is the car of great power, with low-hanging body, that tears up the surface of the road and sends it flying in dense clouds of dust over everything and everybody."

"MANY [tuberculosis] patients believe religiously that gain in weight always means improvement," says *The Journal of the Outdoor Life* (Trudeau, New York, January), "and the wave of expectancy on 'weigh days' in sanatoriums rolls high. While gain in weight is one of the trusty guides, it is often a treacherous one. Small, steady gain, with special consideration of the stomach, is the desideratum. Patients below weight should eat slightly more than natural (normal) appetite prompts. They should seek to gain on a minimum increase of food."

ANALYSES of food and drugs to the total number of 1400, made in the Indiana State laboratory since its establishment, are given in a recent bulletin of the Board of Health of that State. The following abstract is from *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, February): "Out of 1237 samples of food stuffs examined, 679, or 54.9 per cent., were adulterated. Of the samples of olive oil examined, 38.1 per cent. were found to be below standard; of lemon 'extract,' 93.4 per cent.; of vanilla 'extract,' 9.15 per cent., while only 1 per cent. of cream of tartar was bad. Out of 174 samples of drugs examined, 76, or 43.6 per cent., were adulterated. Alcohol showed 37.6 per cent. of adulteration; lime water, 43.1 per cent.—several samples being simply well water; and tincture of iodine, 90.5 per cent.

"THE term 'magnetic wells' has been applied to wells whose casings attract and hold iron objects," says *The Electrical Review*. "In the study of underground waters much interesting information concerning these magnetic wells has been obtained by members of the United States Geological Survey. A report is now in preparation in which some of the magnetic features of these wells are described and the causes of these phenomena discussed, and the officers of the Survey would be pleased to receive additional data on the subject from drillers, well owners, and others who have knowledge of wells of this character. Usually only small objects, such as nails, are attracted by the casings, but occasionally a well is found in which the magnetism is sufficient to hold hammers or wrenches. Information is especially desired concerning the size of objects attracted by the casings, the method used in sinking the well, the nature of the materials penetrated, and the length of the casing."

"THE oldest body of any human being now reposes in the Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum," says *The American Antiquarian* (February). "It is the body of a man who was buried in a shallow grave hollowed out of the sandstone on the west bank of the Nile in Upper Egypt. This man must have hunted along the banks of the Nile before the time of the earliest mummied king which the museum possesses—before the time of Menes, who was supposed to have ruled Egypt at least 5000 B.C. There were previous to that time two prehistoric races, one the conquerors and the other the conquered, from which sprang the Egyptian race of the earliest dynasties. It is with these remote stocks that this man has to do. Considering the condition in which he was found, it is evident that he was associated with a late period of the new stone age of Egypt. He was buried in a characteristic neolithic grave, with his neolithic pots and instruments of flint about him. There is, of course, no inscription of any kind on the pots, knives, or grave, all having been made long before the invention of any written language."

REFERRING to a note in "Science Brevities" in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 3, in which Mr. Burbank and the "white blackberry" are mentioned, Prof. Ira L. Cain, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, writes to us: "I would add to Mr. Peteet's statement, that white blackberries grow in Mississippi; that they have been growing on the campus of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas for more than six years, and that they were brought from another part of Texas to this place." Prof. O. M. Ball, of the same institution, writes in addition: "The white blackberry has long been known as a variation of the common blackberry, *Rubus nigrobaccus*. Twenty years ago the variety was very common in Central Kentucky, in the wild state, and still is, so far as the knowledge of the writer extends. An affiliated species, *Rubus strigosus*, or raspberry, also frequently shows a white variation in fruit in the wild state. In this, as in other cases, there has been no 'creation' of a new variety, but simply a selection and subsequent cultivation, under improved conditions, of something that has already arisen under natural conditions."

THAT there is a considerable number of dumb persons who have normal hearing, and that the education of these is often neglected because they are difficult to deal with, is asserted by *The Lancet* (London, January 27), which says: "A child may hear music and hum the tune or repeat it, he may go upstairs and find something when told to, and yet remain speechless. These cases vary; usually examination shows no defect in the size and form of the head or development of the features, but there is a lack of the normal brain spontaneity that can be coordinated in imitation of movements made by a teacher, and such action as occurs is inexact, with a corresponding want of imitation of the movements produced in the face during articulation. The result is that speech remains absent from want of training of the necessary movements of the lips and tongue; the child will sometimes sing, tho he will not articulate. All that the children need is training in imitative faculty with daily practice in oral teaching, such as is almost universally used with deaf children. In public elementary schools there is often great difficulty in providing proper teaching for these speechless children who have hearing."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A NEW POSTHUMOUS VOLUME BY RENAN.

THE recent publication in Paris of a new posthumous volume by Ernest Renan has created renewed interest in the great religious historian and philologist to whom in 1892 France decreed a state funeral. The new book, "Religious and Historical Miscellanies," treats, among other subjects, of the "Legend of Mahomet in the West," "The Religious Crisis in Europe," "Social Morality," and "Liberal Protestantism." The essay on the latter topic deals with an issue of still vital importance, and is closely related to the religious movement of the day. It reveals sympathy with a liberal Protestantism in which dogma and theology would be reduced to a minimum. After paying a tribute to Mr. Coqueril and Père Hyacinthe, who were the leaders of the movement in France, Renan goes on to predict that from the ranks of the Catholic and the Protestant clergy "there will issue in the more or less distant future the reformers who will open to the religious thought of our time, now caught in an *impasse*, paths of egress at present impossible to foresee." To quote further:

"To me three propositions seem certain in this connection, and a result flowing from these propositions seems equally certain. First of all, the appearance of a completely new religion may be regarded as an impossibility. Such a phenomenon would necessitate an amount of ignorance and an absence of tradition such as even America has not shown herself capable of; the experience of Mormonism is there to prove it. Joseph Smith and Brigham Young found the necessary amount of credulity and want of criticism for the beginning of their enterprise, but the Christian tradition has been strong enough to suppress their Church at the hour of its transition from infancy to virility. That the religions now existing are destined to disappear and that humanity, in a future within the reach of conjecture, will divest itself entirely of religious forms, is a proposition that a sincere mind can hardly conceive of. The innumerable religious edifices which cover the land are not destined to an early disappearance; they will continue for a very long period to be religious edifices. That the various established cults of the present time will long remain what they now are, without reformation or interpretation, is a proposition not less difficult to accept. The people, so far from drawing nearer to Catholicism in the form to which it has been brought, are receding farther from it day by day. The unity of Catholicism can not exist without the temporal power of the popes, a power lost without hope of return. Protestantism, on its side, is passing through a crisis which is the very consequence of the impossibility of the human mind to accept the supernatural as a reality. Now, I repeat, if these three propositions are accepted, there is a fourth which flows from them as an absolutely necessary consequence, namely, that Catholicism and Protestantism will sooner or later give birth to churches which, without breaking with the past, will endeavor to respond better to the needs of the present century. . . . . .

"An important fact which dates from the formation of the Catholic party, and above all from the pontificate of Pius IX., complicated this religious problem and added to it a new term. In consequence of the triumph of ultramontane exaggeration, a desire to unite with a communion less narrow than Catholicism in its claims upon belief awoke among a great number of Catholics who would fain maintain their allegiance to Christianity."

For such as these, Renan points out, Protestantism offered a sort of asylum. The conditions of life—birth, marriage, and death—are such as to render some form of religious worship necessary. To ignore all religious ceremony on these solemn occasions gives one the appearance of taking sides with those who would foolishly deprive human life of its religious character. These ceremonies are sacraments in the eyes of Catholics; to participate in them outside of the Catholic faith constitutes a sacrilege. One is not easily brought to profane what so many hold as sacred. He continues:

"Liberal Protestantism has not these inconveniences; for its worship, limited almost to preaching, lacks the hieratic character of the Catholic sacraments. I say liberal Protestantism; for the abandonment of Catholicism for dogmatic Protestantism is a thing that rarely occurs. The symbol of La Rochelle is not more acceptable than that of the Council of Trent in the eyes of philosophic criticism. Dogma for dogma, symbol for symbol, one invariably prefers that under which he has been reared. But the possibility of thinking and feeling with freedom without abandoning the great Christian family; the possibility of remaining a Christian without being crushed by that cope of lead which Catholicism imposes upon those of its faithful who are logical—here is something of real advantage.

"I am of the opinion that if Protestantism had elected to play this fine rôle it would have gained more than a million adherents among the intellectual aristocracy of France, without counting the ultimate possible success among the people."

Renan here proceeds to draw one of those historic parallels so characteristic of his writings:

"The situation in which Protestantism found itself resembled in many respects that of Judaism toward the middle of the first century of our era. Paganism at this period no longer sufficed for truly religious souls; Judaism by its simplicity of cult and belief, exercised an immense attraction over the Greek and Roman world. But what form of Judaism could appeal to a Roman or a Greek? Certainly not Judaism with its circumcision, its complicated observances relative to nourishment, its Sabbath. If Judaism had remained confined within its ancient precepts, the Greek and Roman world would never have become Jewish, that is to say, Christian. Circumcision, in particular, would have been an insurmountable obstacle. What was essential to proselytes was a Judaism stripped of the practises of the law and of circumcision. It was by making this idea triumph that St. Paul decided the future of Christianity. The conservatives of the Church of Jerusalem, grouped around James, the brother of the Lord, who maintained that in order to be a Christian it was first necessary to be a perfect Jew, and who refused to have any relations with the most pious Christians—a Titus, for example—when they were not circumcised, were the worst enemies of the work of Jesus. Behold! this is what has happened in the Protestantism of our time. The orthodox kernel has preferred to remain isolated rather than change its principles or its customs. The masses which would have flocked to their standard have been arrested in their course, and French Protestantism has remained what it was, a very honorable sect, but still a sect whose growth seems completely arrested."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND THE ENGLISH PROLETARIAT.

THAT the irreligion of the proletariat is a fact well recognized by German socialistic writers is exemplified by the article of Mr. Paul Lafargue from which we quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 17. Mr. Lafargue professed to be speaking of the German and American laboring classes, whom, he averred, all Christian agencies had failed to evangelize. They are godless and utterly irreligious, he declared. That Mr. Lafargue's statements are not equally applicable to the same class in England would appear from an article by the Rev. James Adderley, in *The Church Times* (London). The recent triumph of the Labor party in the English elections has brought into discussion the relation that exists between the church and the laboring classes. Mr. Adderley states that there is a tendency in the laboring classes to listen to the clergy, and to conduct their own reforms, and seek the remedy of social abuses, without interfering with religion. The clergy, on the other hand, are generally in sympathy with the Labor party, and Mr. Adderley thinks that they should maintain this attitude. They must recognize the ability of the labor leaders, and should encourage the proletariat in its cry for what it may justly lay claim to. Speaking of the church's support of the labor cause, he says:

"We knew that the Labor men were the men with ideas, and that they meant business. We are probably surprised at the Lib-

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eral success, but not at that of Labor. Now what are we clergy to do? I think we should do our best to encourage the independence of the Labor party, while at the same time discouraging any tendency to wreck the Government by tactics which are unprincipled. It is the independence of a Lord Shaftesbury that we want to see in Parliament, not the independence of the Irish Nationalists. Once let the Government realize that there is a real cry of the poor to be listened to, a real constructive democratic program of domestic reform to be furthered on righteous principles, and there will be united progress."

He goes on to say that the question of religious education and of the Establishment is not viewed with hostility and destructive intentions by the laboring classes, who are adverse to ecclesiasticism only when it is reactionary or selfish. They welcome the clergyman who is in sympathy with national progress. To quote further:

"But churchmen say: 'That is all very well, but how about church schools and disestablishment; how can we have part or lot with those who would fight against the church?' I do not believe that the Labor party want to fight against us at all. I think their minds are bent on great national reforms, and they only think of 'the church' as a set of persons who keep back such reforms for their own private interests. It is not the Christian church they object to, but the atmosphere of monopoly which they associate with us and the brewers and the landlords. When they come across clergy who are in sympathy with national progress apart from mere clerical advantage they welcome them, and do not trouble themselves about ecclesiastical questions."

The labor movement, he declares, is not divorced from religion. The rank and file of the labor army, the British proletariat proper, far from being what Mr. Lafargue describes the German proletariat to be, are intensely religious, and need never be lost to the influence and authority of Christianity. In the reverend writer's own words:

"No Christian can be contented with the conditions of life and labor under which the mass of the poor are struggling for existence. Why not join in all right movements for bettering those conditions, and show ourselves more deeply interested in them than in purely ecclesiastical ones? No greater calamity could come upon the church than that it should find itself outside the labor movement. The disestablishment of the church would be as nothing compared to the disestablishment of the clergy from the hearts of the poor. We are not disestablished in that quarter yet, but we shall be if we do not take care.

"I write as one who has been inside labor circles now for nearly twenty years. If one goes to a meeting of trades-union men, one realizes how really anxious such men are to be in touch with the clergy. They want to hear what we have to say. It is truly miserable that we should say, 'We can not talk to you about national social questions, or things that you are deeply interested in, because we are afraid you will disendow our deans and their wives, or because you may insist on our giving up what we call "our schools," but which you chiefly pay for!'

"In spite of this they have not given us up yet. The labor movement is not divorced from religion as it is on the Continent very largely. Many of the labor leaders are Christian preachers. The rank and file of the labor army are intensely religious still, tho not ecclesiastical. We need not lose them. But in order to gain them, we must let them gain us."

If the clergy of England do their duty and speak well and wisely, they will still be leaders and guides among the proletariat, he says, and concludes as follows:

"Let the clergy be the kind of men that the working men will listen to, the men who have got something to say worth listening to. Our hope is with the clergy. It is they who will ultimately create a new type of the 'good churchman,' a man who will not think that Toryism or Liberalism are parts of the Catholic faith, but will naturally and sincerely carry his creed into his politics, and because of his divine independence will be heard gladly by the common people."

RATIONALITY, CREDULITY, AND SENTIMENTALITY OF JOHN WESLEY.

PROF. C. T. WINCHESTER, of Wesleyan University, in his recently published "Life of John Wesley," presents an interesting character study of the human side of the great religious reformer, the founder of Methodism. The emphasis he lays on Wesley's hostility toward enthusiasm and his distrust of the emotional manifestations of religion at once suggest comparison with the characteristics of modern Methodism, a sect which is particularly associated with the idea of enthusiasm, and which does not decry emotion in connection with religious experience. Aside from the qualities which place him in the front rank of religious leaders, Wesley is shown, in his confidence in reason, his credulity, and his sentimentality, to be "a child of his age." These traits, the writer shows, are exhibited in his Journal, a book which may confidently be claimed for immortality, for the reason that it gives you what you can get nowhere else. Boswell and Walpole, says Professor Winchester, "will introduce you to the literary and the fashionable folk of that century; but if you want to know that great, pushing English middle class, coarse often almost to brutality, yet serious and inclined to be religious, the men who really did the work and paid the debts and fought the battles of England—if you want to know these men, read Wesley's journal. . . . In its homely realism the journal is as vivid as Hogarth." Herein too is to be found the expression of the traits above mentioned. To quote:

"As a thinker Wesley was the child of his age. He had all the eighteenth-century confidence in sense and reason. Altho it was his mission to bring new warmth and light to the religious life of England, yet he shared the general distrust of enthusiasm; of any conduct that could not be defended by reason. After he emerged from the early influence of the mysticism of Law and the quietism of the Moravians, he had little patience with any religious faith that could not give a clear account of itself. The title of his famous apology indicates exactly his attitude toward all serious criticism, 'An Appeal to Men of Reason and Religion.' He always professed himself ready to abandon any position and disclaim any teaching that could not safely make such appeal. We shall remember his exclamation, 'The reproach of Christ I am willing to bear; but not the reproach of enthusiasm—if I can help it!' Not infrequently in the journal he expresses dissatisfaction with some members of his societies—not on account of irregularities in their conduct or lack of pronounced emotional experience, but because their faith seems so unintelligent. A great part of his thinking and writing was prompted by the desire to give a clear rationale of the religious life. Himself a logician from the cradle, he was accustomed all his life long to give reasoned justification for his belief and his conduct; and he insisted that other people should do the same. Mr. Lecky hardly puts it too strongly when he says that Wesley manifested at all times and on all subjects an even exaggerated passion for reasoning. No controversialist of the century had more respect for an argument. In his own mental processes, as in his outward habits, he had schooled himself to order and method. His ideas were as carefully arranged as the papers on his writing-table. His sermons, read to-day without the strange power of his voice and presence, may seem to lack breadth and color; he sticks narrowly to his subject, and he has not the imagination to illumine or to illustrate it. But he is always terse, consecutive, logical. It is evident that he is not striving to awaken any unintelligent feelings. His speech could never have been sensational in manner or hazy in thought."

Clear, candid, and logical tho he was, it is to be admitted, says the writer, that "in his liking for a good course of syllogism, Wesley sometimes neglected to inquire very carefully what had been put into the premises of his syllogism. He was curious and inquisitive, but he had not in any high degree the gift of scientific observation." He has been charged with credulity, and in admitting the charge we establish another link binding him to his age. Says the biographer:

"Credulous in one direction he certainly was. All his life long

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he gave too easy assent to anything that savored of the preternatural, to stories of dreams, visions, second sight, ghosts, witchcraft. His interest in such matters was abnormally excited when he was a boy by the noises in his father's rectory. Those mysterious knockings and trampings and liftings of latches and moving of furniture fixed in the mind of young Welsey an unalterable belief in unseen beings that may invade our human life. His rational temper was not content to leave any mystery unexplained; and he found no other explanation. He always showed a curiosity, not morbid but eager, in any accounts of the presence or influence of invisible powers. He emphatically expressed his opinion that to give up witchcraft was in effect to give up the Bible—a dilemma that I trust we need not accept. From the Journal might be gathered an admirable collection of tales of wonder, varying from the simplest cases of thought-transference to the most delightfully creepy ghost stories. A few of them are too lurid to be convincing; but the most of them, it must be admitted, are well enough attested to deserve examination by the Society for Psychical Research. . . . Before we condemn Wesley in too superior fashion for his credulity, we may remember that the most hard-headed philosopher of that age, Samuel Johnson, shared the belief in ghosts. . . . . .

"Wesley's interest in such matters, in fact, is perhaps not exactly a proof of credulity, but rather of a singular curiosity with reference to whatever lies on the border-land of experience. One thinks of it as an extension beyond scientific limits, and not guarded by any scientific temper or methods, of that intense interest in all unfamiliar physical facts which led him to read with avidity the records of chemical and physical experiment, and to follow eagerly the new science of electricity. Most of all, we must insist that this vein of credulity with reference to the preternatural did not vitiate his thinking on other matters, and that he did not allow it to sanction any vagaries of conduct either in himself or any one else. It might have been thought that such an interest in Wesley would have encouraged superstition in his followers; but there is no proof that it did. For after all we must come back to the assertion that Wesley's nature was at bottom rational—not speculative, but practical."

In one other respect, says Professor Winchester, Welsey's character is curiously illustrative of the spirit of the age. He was responsive to that impulse of romantic sentimentality that, in the middle of the eighteenth century, began to displace the aristocratic and scholarly temper of its earlier years. Wesley showed "this strain of sentimentalism grafted upon an essentially critical temperament." Not only is this "seen in the series of attachments which ended in his unlucky marriage; but a more interesting and equally convincing proof of it is to be found in the comments upon books and authors with which the Journal abounds." Of Pope he most admired "Pope's one piece of elegant sentimentalism, the 'Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.'" More than Pope he admired Prior, whose "'Henry and Emma,' a rather frigid version of the 'Nut-brown Maid' story, he avers to be a poem that 'no man of sensibility can read without tears.'" Thomson recommended himself to Wesley through his "romantic tragedy of 'Edward and Eleonora.'" The "grandiose declamation of 'Ossian,' which excited only the contempt of Johnson," Wesley pronounced "little inferior to Homer and Virgil, and in some respects superior to both." The Journal, declares Professor Winchester, shows many proofs that Wesley's "usual good judgment was always liable to be misled by this indulgence to sentiment." But he adds: "Possibly, however, this sympathy with the trend of his age was one cause of the vast influence of Wesley; he had the *Zeitgeist* on his side."

Turning to the problem of Wesley's "wonderful mastery over men," Professor Winchester finds that it is partly to be accounted for by his "iron will," and partly by that element of personality which eludes analysis, but is sometimes spoken of as personal magnetism. To quote:

"Doubtless no analysis can explain the secret of personality; but one essential there is without which such mastery over men as Wesley's is impossible. He had an iron will. Quiet, soft-spoken, gentle in manner, holding himself perfectly in command, there was yet a strange dominance in his personality. . . . He could overawe a mob with the still and searching look of his eye."

OUR DEBT TO THE OLD TESTAMENT.

COMMENTING on a letter to the New York *Sun* written by Prof. Goldwin Smith, *The Homiletic Review* says that the professor asks the question, What do we owe to the Old Testament? in the tone of a man just awakened in surprise to certain facts and phenomena which his younger contemporaries have long accepted as normal and obvious. The professor gazes aghast at certain narratives and traditional historic anecdotes in the Hebrew Scriptures, but the writer in *The Homiletic Review* says:

"It has for many years become natural for Biblical scholars and teachers to take the Old Testament as it is—a primitive book whose authenticity is provable to a large degree from the very character of its primitive and crude account of early historic events, and its rudimentary moral and religious conceptions. Modern students of the Old Testament are not surprised by all those anomalies, which seem to have made so profound and perplexing an impression on the mind of the ex-professor of modern history. They no more expect to find twentieth-century conception of God, of right and wrong, of natural science, in the annals of Mesopotamian nomads, Egyptian bond slaves, or early Jewish clans, than they expect to find Linnæan botanical classification, Darwinian evolution, wireless telegraphy, the formula for mercerized cotton, or the law of Christian love."

On the other hand, the Hebrew Scriptures contain teaching of unique and inestimable value. They teach at least two truths which were genuine revelations to the human race. To quote further:

"These two things eventually brought about a revolution in thought, in religion, and in civilization. The first was the idea of one Supreme Being, who, according to the light and civilization of those who described Him, was all-powerful, moral, and beneficent. Nothing can obscure the fact that, as Herbert Spencer says, the freshest speculations of modern science and the most ancient religious conceptions of Hebraism meet on one common basis, and that is the notion of a Supreme Something, not to be known or analyzed by the senses, which science calls force, and religion, Hebrew and Christian, God. We no more expect to find such a conception in early Hebrew history, poems, and prophecies, unobscured and undistorted by the human influences of time and place, than we expect to dig up in Egypt or Babylon the so-called books of Moses, or the prophecies of Isaiah in the original form, printed in long primer, on hand-made paper, gilt edges, and bound in morocco."

The second lesson taught by the Old Testament is that of hopefulness with regard to the future of the race. According to the Old Testament, mankind is advancing, and religion is growing in light, love, and knowledge. Thus:

"The Greek thought that the world was growing worse and less enlightened. His golden age was in the past. By gradual degrees the world had degenerated into an age of iron. The whole tone of the Old Testament is different from this. The expectations of the ancient prophets and preachers were, according to the minds of such men as Paul and Peter, actually, altho partially, fulfilled by the coming of Jesus. The Old Testament, if it did nothing more for the Jewish world than prepare the Jews, or many of them, to receive and accept a teacher whose spirit is to be found in the Sermon on the Mount, must be regarded as the most potent literary factor ever known in the history of mankind. The best that the world at this moment possesses is based on the 'new commandment' of Christ, yet Christ was none other than the Coming One of the Old Testament, or at least was recognized and followed as such by those who preached that gospel which in their own time 'turned the world upside down,' and whose principles in ever-widening circles of influence are the best agent and earnest of the advancing development of the nations in love, light, and peace."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

FALL OF THE ROUVIER MINISTRY.

THE collapse of the Ministry of Rouvier has been heralded by many ominous mutterings in the European press. According to the *Gaulois* (Paris), the political situation has for some time presented the spectacle of two swords hanging by a thread and threatening to fall at any moment One was the peril involved in the Morocco Conference, the other in the results of the Separation law. Mr. Rouvier has been menaced more than once with an interpellation, *i.e.*, with a demand that he give an account of his stewardship. This parliamentary motion is tantamount to a direct challenge by the opposition, and is preliminary to a vote of want of confidence. According to *L'Intransigeant* (Paris), the French Premier, when he was recently interpellated on account of his "general policy," would make no mention of "domestic affairs," but would excuse himself by putting forward the complications of the Morocco difficulty. To quote Mr. Rochefort's paper:

"The diplomatic question is his great resource under such circumstances. Algeciras is his trump card. Evil tongues declare that Mr. Rouvier is not sorry to see the Morocco debate still further protracted. When the diplomats have left Spain and the conference has proved abortive he will continue to say: 'Let me alone. William is still raging. Without me France would be lost!'"

In spite of this Balfourian shiftiness, things have come to a head. Events were hastened by the fact that extreme men, whether Clerical, Monarchists, or Socialists, were disgusted with President Fallières's opening speech in which he said: "You will prove yourselves worthy of the confidence and the prayers of the country by aiding as far as possible to advance its security and the greatness of its future. "And this," scornfully observes Mr. Rochefort, "at a time when people are fighting and smashing chairs and confessionals in the churches!"

The *Gaulois* calls the sequel to the Separation "a long-drawn-out Reign of Terror." Socialists and Clericals united, because the former were angry that the Government's blundering half-measures gave time and occasion for the excitement of popular sympathy toward the Church; the latter because, to use the words of the *Gaulois*, "the Ministry have attacked the sole spiritual power of modern times, namely, the papacy, over which they have gained a facile victory."

The Government has fallen by the efforts of its friends as well as its enemies, and in the *Lanterne* (Paris) the Socialistic Deputy Briand, who proposed the law of Separation as a joke, we are told, but never expected it would pass, has expressed his opinion that the orders concerning inventories given to the law officers were characterized by "lawless and superfluous brutality." Indeed, the indignation of a majority of the House of Deputies has been roused by the fact, in short, that the Government has not taken some such course as the one prescribed by Giuseppe Cimbali in *Italia Moderna* (Rome). He said:

"The results of the Separation will depend on the conduct of the Government, which can only silence the mournful prognostics of foreboding Cassandras by proving, as they ought to do, that they have passed a law of civilized freedom, not of barbarism and persecution."

The inventory provision has, according to the *Gaulois* (above quoted), done exactly opposite to this by turning the law of Separation into an "instrument of ferocity and oppression," and so the Rouvier Ministry has gone down.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S VIEW OF THE MOROCCO POLICE QUESTION.

THE combination of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Spain against Germany on the Morocco police question may give the French the upper hand in Morocco, but the Germans are predicting that the Powers will some day rue their decision. The newspapers of Germany declare that the question is not merely one of police, but of the future control of the country. Germany remembers how England gained control of Egypt, and does not intend to let France repeat the process in Morocco. The semi-official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) accuses the French of aiming at the establishment of a protectorate over Morocco, and of fomenting disaffection among the subjects of the Sultan in

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.
Passing the ordinance against smuggling weapons into Africa.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

THE KAISER'S PHONOGRAPH FOR THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.
WILLIAM II. (dictating instructions)— ". . . . . I want this! I command it! My will is not to be met by argument!"
VON BUELOW (under his breath)—"Some of the delegates, however, are of a different opinion." —*Amsterdammer.*

DIPLOMATIC SIDE-LIGHTS.

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order that they may abolish the sultanship. To crush the Sultan, we are told, would rouse against the white races the whole force of Mohammedan power in Europe and Asia, where its solidarity is indubitable. The prestige of all white peoples has been immensely impaired by the result of the Russo-Japanese war, and possibly the European nations will find themselves in the near future defied by the East, whose aggression should not be provoked by any invasion of Mohammedan rights. The position is stated as follows:

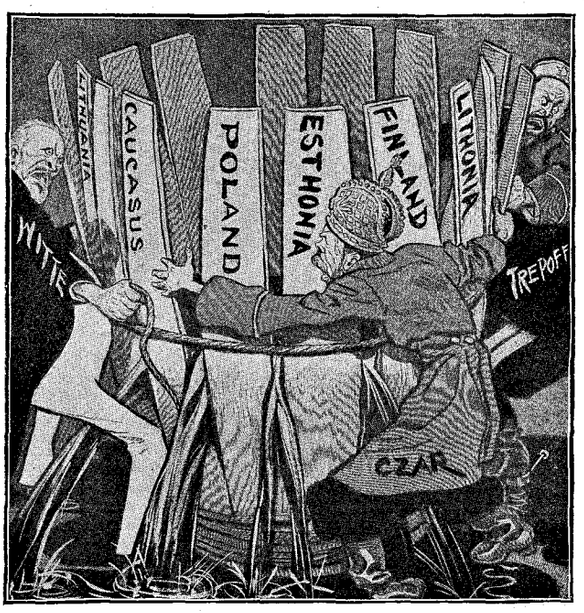
"The subjugation of a Mohammedan state, which has hitherto been independent—for what France wants, is really nothing less than a protectorate, *i.e.*, the abolition of the independence of the Sultan—would embitter Mohammedans throughout the world, in the first place against France, and then against the whole of the Caucasian Christian race in general. It is worthy of remark, by the way, that the white races as a whole would do well not to increase the causes of friction with the colored races as such. The Russo-Japanese war has not only injured Russia, but has lessened the respect of the colored peoples for the superiority of the white nations. It appears probable that within the near future the European nations will be called upon to defend the possessions they have acquired with comparatively little trouble in Asia and Africa during past centuries. In this event it will not be desirable that the line to be defended should be too extensive nor that the defenders should be weakened by mutual and hair-splitting differences relative to the limits of their territories. The far-reaching claims of the French in Morocco thus threaten to endanger the common interests of the white races."

France's claim that the appointment of neutral states such as Portugal, Sweden, or Belgium to police Morocco would threaten her Algerian possessions is groundless, we are assured, for France is too strongly posted in her African colonies to dread the interference of such Powers. The writer declares:

"It is a still more foolish fancy of the French, that, in order to oppose the proposals for the division of Morocco into a number of police zones, they maintain this would be threatening them 'on the Algerian flank.' In the frontier districts between Algeria and Morocco, they are themselves to exercise police control, so that thereby there is already a partition-wall between the Algerian border and the police zone of any other Power. But then again in the other districts of Morocco, according to the German proposals, neutral states, such as Portugal, Sweden, or Belgium—whether each state alone or several combined in the various zones—are to organize the police. The states would certainly neither have the ambition nor the power to endanger the authority of France in its Algerian possessions."

Furthermore, we are told, France is not the proper Power to exercise police control in Morocco. The organ of the English colony in Morocco, *Al Moghreb al Aksa*, has, we read, repeatedly exposed the machinations of the French against the Sultan. A French police would disturb the tranquillity of the whole country. To quote:

"France is the least suitable of all to exercise police control alone, for while it would probably restore order temporarily, yet it would have an interest in creating new disturbances; so that under the excuse of quelling the outbreak, the sultanship might be abolished. Already, as has been repeatedly proved by the *Al Moghreb al Aksa*, the organ of the English colony in Morocco, the French have supplied the Pretender with arms and thus contributed to the continuation of the present state of anarchy."



RUSSIAN COLLAPSE.

"Hold fast or the cursed thing will fall to pieces!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

ARMY AND PEASANTRY IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

ALTHO in the words of Tacitus the reactionaries of Russia "have made a solitude and called it peace," they have by no means seen the end of the revolution. They may quell the Socialists and decimate the proletariat, says a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (London), but the army and the peasantry still remain, and repression will be powerless against these two forces. To quote:

"After the Socialists and the proletariat, the Government will have to reckon with the Manchurian army and the peasantry. The autocracy has appealed to the traditional sentiment of devotion to the Czar, and has offered to the peasants grants of land from the state domains. But the power of the traditional sentiment is waning; the promise of lands can not be immediately fulfilled; and, in any case, the area available is inadequate to satisfy appetites whetted by anticipation. The Zemstvoists offered electoral rights and participation in a new form of government; but the offer is intelligible only to the few and excites the suspicion of the many. The Social-Democrats and their present allies, the violent revolutionaries, alone appear to have gained the ear of the peasantry. Their preaching that all *tchinovniks* are corrupt and bad and must be exterminated, and that taxes should no longer be paid, is intelligible and acceptable; while the more or less direct suggestion to the peasants to help themselves to the land and property of the rich landowners is a tangible and acceptable proposal. The suggestion can be realized, if only attempts at realization are sufficiently numerous and spread over a sufficiently wide area. The strenuous efforts of the party of violence are being directed to secure the fulfilment of these conditions for the success of a rising which has already attained most serious proportions, and may yet throw the horrors of the French Jacquerie into the shade."

The key of the situation is of course with the army, but the army consists of the same element as the proletariat and the peasantry. The army is, moreover, dissatisfied and may turn the scale in the present struggle by a revolt at any time.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE TARIFF TIFF.

FEELING is running pretty high in Germany over Count von Buelow's new compromise commercial treaty with the United States (considered in our issue for March 3, page 308). The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin), for example, the great financial and commercial daily of Germany, calls the compromise "one more fiasco in the commercial policy of the Chancellor," and according to another journal it is "an extremely disagreeable makeshift." Other papers, however, hope it may lead to "a practical and honorable reciprocity," as Count von Buelow anticipates.

The *Germania* (Berlin) states the facts which the provisional bill is intended to obviate as follows:

"The tariff agreement with the United States of America, which the Bundesrath has made operative until June 30, 1907, is merely

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THE LABOR MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

a temporary makeshift, and a makeshift by no means agreeable to Germany. . . . The trade relations between Germany and America for the last ten years have been in an extraordinary degree advantageous to the United States. In the year 1890 Germany exported to America $48,000,000 more than she imported from that country, but in 1893 America exported to Germany $181,000,000 more than she imported from us. In the last ten years American exports to Germany have aggregated the enormous sum of $8,588,500,000. In the year 1902 the United States exported to Germany raw cotton to the amount of $610,000,000; wheat, $335,000,000; lard, $205,000,000; copper, $168,000,000; petroleum, $138,000,000. Dr. Delbrück, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has shown that the provisional tariff agreement with America was necessary because we are dependent on that country for cotton and copper. The Americans are too shrewd to think they can sell us the products of their country without expecting us to ask for some mutual accommodation, and a tariff war between Germany and the United States would be disastrous to both countries. People in the United States must be brought to the conviction that the provisional agreement is merely a temporary makeshift, which is to give way to a commercial treaty founded on honorable and satisfactory reciprocity."

We learn from the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that the Berlin Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution to the effect that "the provisional tariff agreement with the United States, while it by no means answers the expectations of those engaged in trade and industry, is at least preferable to a condition of things uncontrolled by such an agreement, or to a tariff war."

Chancellor von Buelow, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), made an almost personal plea for the passage of the bill by the Reichstag. In the course of his speech he is reported to have said

"Altho the United States has not been accorded by us consideration as a most favored nation, we have granted them a reduced tariff on their exports, altho not bound by treaty to do so, in order to avoid a tariff war. I consider it of great importance to maintain good relations with America, but it would be a delusion to believe that political friendship ought to be purchased at the expense of our economic interests. The proposed *modus vivendi* is rather based upon the idea that a tariff war would be prejudicial to the interests of both parties and advantageous to some *tertius gaudens*. The provisional treaty of commerce will only be operative until June 30, 1907, and is not intended to be final or definitive."

Prince von Buelow concluded by declaring that Germany's commercial relations with the United States are of such vital importance that every effort should be made to arrive at a conciliatory solution of the present problem. According to the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, the bill was not passed without opposition. To quote:

"On behalf of the Conservatives it was contended that the bill represented a capitulation to American demands, which was to be deplored from the European as well as from the German point of view. The Clerical, Radical, and Social-Democratic parties intimated that they would vote for the bill, which was finally carried against a minority consisting of Conservatives and a few National Liberals."

The comment is added that honors are about even between the German and American negotiators.

A PRINCESS OF AMERICA.

THE whole world seems to have been present in spirit at the marriage of the President's daughter, if we may judge from the accounts and comments of the European press. Every possible detail of the ceremony, of the gifts, the appearance and bearing of every member of Miss Roosevelt's household, has been given to the public. Mrs. Longworth, like her father, seems to have won the admiration of all, and the stately and dignified Parisian *Journal des Débats* dubs her "Princess of America." According to the *Intransigeant* (Paris), the bride, tho no "princess of fairyland," was at any rate a veritable "princess of the millinery shops." There is something like a tone of envy in the language of Mr. Rochefort's organ when it says of the recent ceremony:

"The Americans do nothing like the rest of the world. They do everything a great deal better. They have outdone themselves on this occasion. They have made a veritable sovereign of their President's daughter, who has enjoyed all the honor belonging to her representative position. They have heaped up around her so extravagant a pile of presents that the periodicals of the world have spent two months in describing them. Europe followed their example. While France distinguished herself by a gift of Gobelins worth $30,000, the Empress of China, quite a modern woman, united use and ornament in her offering of an ermine cloak; William II. sent a bracelet of diamonds, and Italy, less opulent, a mosaic table. This is all very well. Doubtless our gallantry toward Miss Roosevelt will serve to knit closer the ties of friendship which unite us to the great republic."

The writer interprets the splendor which surrounded the wedding at the White House as accompanied with some circumstances in America's condition which are slightly ominous. He says:

"America is passing through a crisis of imperialism which unfortunately threatens to make her meddle in things that don't concern her. Her prosperity, her prodigious growth, have turned her

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head. She constantly maintains her republicanism in form, but she begins to claim the possession of forefathers. She exhumes the body of Paul Jones and makes of him an historic ancestor. She carries off our works of art. She buys in our greatest names. She makes the daughters of her Presidents veritable princesses. Europe looks on in amusement at all this fuss, of course without venturing to doubt for a moment that America will some day become mistress of the Pacific Ocean and mistress of the world."

The *Journal des Débats*, in the article cited above, represents the new bride as jumping out of a window in the White House in order to escape the crowd and rejoin her husband in his automobile, and adds:

"There is now a historic window in the White House. Miss Alice Roosevelt, just as she became Mrs. Longworth, finding herself in a crowd of congratulating friends, and sacrificing for empty compliments the hour which the gods had destined for her happiness, opened a window, jumped through it, mounted an automobile, and rejoined her husband. The reporters immediately telegraphed to Europe an account of this novel and characteristic leap. Novel indeed it was, judged by French standards, for the irresolute women of our climate need under such circumstances the support of strong arms in which to be carried off. They do not know how to take themselves off, and when they suffer themselves to be spirited away it is rarely to join a husband."

The Westminster Gazette (London) sees in the circumstances of the wedding an illustration of a popular desire in republics as well as in monarchies to regard the doings of the great. Thus:

"'And they lived happy ever after' will, we hope, be the quiet sequel to the exciting romance of the Roosevelt-Longworth courtship and wedding. Probably if the two persons principally concerned in the affair had had their will the course of love would have run noiselessly; but the people outside and the newspapers have insisted on a campaign of excited curiosity. Male and female Paul Prys have listened at keyholes, glared through windows, peeped down chimneys, tracked the bride-elect on her shopping expeditions with the tenacity and insistence of 'smell-dogs,' and generally made themselves a nuisance. All this popular excitement shows how strong is the instinct of people in civilized communities to focus themselves upon the personalities of prominent folk. The same fierce light that beats upon a throne beats also, only perhaps more luridly, upon the daughter of the President of a democratic country. Miss Roosevelt would not have been more embarrassed by public attention if she had been a princess of a reigning dynasty. Indeed, in the latter case she would have had the advantage of being guarded to some extent by the ceremonial outworks with which royalty finds it wise to surround itself."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE GERMAN ARMY LOOKS TO FRANCE.

AT a time when there seems to be a possibility of a clash between France and Germany over Morocco, many Frenchmen are already in half a panic at the thought of the Kaiser's terrible army. Mr. Raymond Recouly tells us, in *La Monde Moderne* (Paris), that many of his countrymen are exclaiming: "The Germans outnumber us two to one! They can be mobilized in five days, while it takes us twelve! Their trains move like the wind, while ours simply drag along! In two weeks the German army would be at the gates of Paris!" In reply to such exclamations as these, which he represents as being frequently heard in France, he proceeds to write a calm and well-balanced article, to show that while the German army is formidable, it is not invincible. "There is no need to conjure it up as a frightful bugbear, for men to tremble at," he says; "we have beaten it before, and we can beat it again." He declares that the German army, like the French, is a national institution, but that it depends upon one man, the Emperor; while the French army depends upon the nation. To quote:

"The Emperor, its absolute and unquestioned master, organizes it according to his wishes in time of peace, and leads it in time of war. No obstacle is put in his path. The Reichstag always grants the appropriation he demands; if it should refuse to do so, it would be crushed. The kings and princes of the confederated states have placed their resources at the disposition of Prussia."

Mr. Recouly's observations on the much-discussed Socialistic leaven of the Kaiser's army are of uncommon interest and significance. The French writer warns his countrymen against putting too much trust in the reports that the German army is sapped by the principles of August Bebel. He says:

"As regards the propagation of Socialistic ideas, and the general impression that they tend to weaken the military spirit among the Germans, I would say that we should commit a grave error were we to lay much stress upon this point. With the German, submission to discipline is innate. He is capable of being a good Socialist and a very good soldier, or, to speak more exactly, when he has a knapsack on his back and a gun over his shoulder, he entirely forgets that he is a Socialist, and he will go wherever his sergeant orders him. The German is in no sense a revolutionist. At the last Socialist congress Bebel used his utmost efforts to obtain from his adherents the formal promise that, if ever the government appealed to the general suffrage, it should receive popular condemnation. . . . This congress, nevertheless, refused to pass a vote of censure upon the foreign policy of the Emperor; and this in spite of the menace to the peace of the world which this policy involves. It was plain that the members of this congress were, above all, good Germans, and as such extremely proud of their Emperor, of their 'Wilhelm,' and that they were convinced they possessed a jewel of a monarch which made them envied by the whole world. Vollmar, one of the Socialist leaders, pushed patriotism to the point of not wishing to permit any criticism of the army, even tho that criticism were justifiable."

What is the actual value, he asks, of this highly organized machine, of this apparently formidable army? What is its moral and intellectual value, and is it preparing conscientiously for the fulfilment of its task? Mr. Recouly avers that the Germans themselves are not of one mind in answering these questions. The majority of them, he tells us, have nothing but praise for the personnel of their army. Nevertheless, there have recently appeared some grave criticisms upon this point. The most notable is a work in the form of a novel by Beyerlein which bears the portentous title "Jena or Sedan?" This book, we are told, is by a writer of reputation and character, and its utterances are entitled to some consideration. Says Mr. Recouly:

"The impression left by it is a singularly gloomy one. In reading this book one feels a choking sensation; it is full of the nausea of the barracks, that terrible institution that crushes down heart and brain, and changes into unfortunates and rebels so many naturally good and upright men. Some of the officers, it is true, have retained noble and generous feelings and a belief in and love for their profession. The memory of the recent great victories, those victories which laid the foundation of the German fatherland, fills their souls with enthusiasm. But when they look around them and study with attention this army to which they have dedicated their lives, they are torn with anxiety and doubt. Among the officers of their regiment how many incapables, drunkards, and debauchees? . . . Promotion is not for the most worthy, but for the most clever. The maneuvers which are supposed to be the image of real war are scarcely more than a pompous parody. Everything is for show, for theatrical effect. The Emperor loves brilliant charges, cavalry divisions hurling themselves upon the enemy with irresistible force, altho these would be destroyed by machine guns before they could do the enemy the slightest harm. Merely to gratify the monarch these deplorable tactics are kept up with the greatest emulation."

The writer concludes with the observation that if Beyerlein's book were to be taken literally, tlhe German army must be in very bad case indeed, and in the hour of supreme trial it would be likely to disappoint the general expectations. But he utters this warning, "We must be on our guard against taking Beyerlein too literally. He has exaggerated defects!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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"With Walt Whitman in Camden."—Horace Traubel. (Small, Maynard, $3 net.)

"A Life of Walt Whitman."—Henry Bryan Binns. (E. P. Dutton, $3 net.)

"The Art of Wall-street Investing."—John Moody. (The Moody Corporation, New York.)

"Greece."—E. S. Shuckburgh. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"Richelieu."—G. P. R. James. (A. L. Burt, New York, $1.)

"The Girl in Waiting."—Archibald Eyre. (J. W. Luce & Co.)

"The Secret of Heroism."—W. L. Mackenzie King. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"The Long Arm."—Samuel M. Gardenhire. (Harper Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Congo."—Report of the Commission Appointed by the Congo Free State. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians," Vol. II., F to L.—Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A., F.S.A. (The Macmillan Company, $5.00 net.)

"The Negro and the Nation."—George S. Merriam. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.75 net.)

"The Writings of Benjamin Franklin." Vol. IV.—Edited by Albert Henry Smith. (The Macmillan Co., $3.00 net.)

"The Shadow of Life."—Anna Douglas Sedgwick. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"The Truth about Tolna."—Bertha Runkle. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"A Lame Dog's Diary."—S. Macnaughton. (Dodd, Mead & Company, $1.50.)

"Metamorphose."—Orlando K. Fitzsimmons. (Progress Publishing Company.)

"American History in Literature." Vol. I.—Compiled by Martha A. L. Lane and Mabel Hill. (Ginn & Company, 50 cents.)

"What Men Like in Women."—F. J. Hardy. (G. W. Dillingham Co., $1.00 net.)

"Studies in American Trade-Unionism."—Edited by Jacob H. Hollander, Ph.D., and George E. Barnett, Ph.D. (Henry Holt & Co., $2.75 net.)

"Life of Froude."—Herbert Paul. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Hill."—Horace A. Vachell. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Launching of a University."—Daniel Coit Gilman. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50 net.

"Nature and Health."—Edward Curtis, A.M., M.D. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Girls of Gardenville."—Carroll Watson Rankin. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"The Sea Maid."—Ronald MacDonald. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"The Larky Furnace."—Hildegard Brooks. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"The Nonchalante."—Stanley Olmsted. (Henry Holt & Co, $1.25.)

"Fishers of Men."—S. R. Crockett. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Principles of Teaching."—Edward L. Thorndike. (A. G. Seiler, N. Y.)

"The Way of an Indian."—Frederic Remington. (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.50.)

"The Opal Serpent."—Fergus Hume. (G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"Satan's Power."—Warren Sumner Barlow. (Security Book Company.)

"Immigration."—Prescott F. Hall, A.B., LL.B. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Americans of 1776."—James Schouler. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.00 net.)

"The Nature and Origin of Living Matter." H. Charlton Bastian, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

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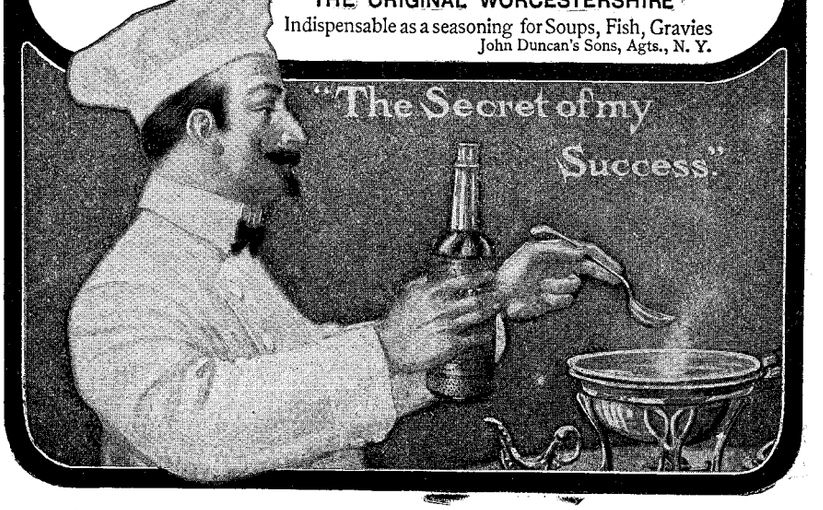

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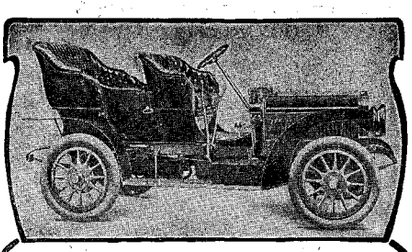

Model H, 30 h.p. Touring Car, $2,500
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Among the man improvements is a automatic governor which limits the speed of the engine when the latter is disconnected, eliminating vibration and saving much fuel and energy. Another is the mechanically operated oil feed (found in all Cadillac models) which supplies oil to the engine in accordance with its speed, keeping it always in a state of perfect lubrication. Transmission is of the exclusive Cadillac planetary type, with specially cut and hardened gears. The bodies are of unusual elegance, and luxuriously appointed. Wheel base of Model H (30 h. p.), 100 inches; Model L (40 h. p.), 110 inches. Practically noiseless; comfortable and easy-riding as a Pullman coach.

Let us send address of nearest dealer and our finely illustrated catalog A D, which will tell you more about the 1906 Cadillacs. A car to suit any purse, any requirement.

Model K, 10 h. p. Runabout, $750
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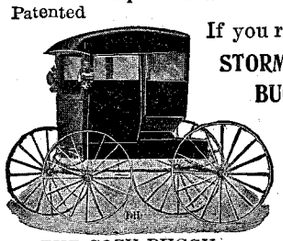

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"The Dawn of To-morrow."—Francis Hodgson Burnett. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.00.)

"The Green Flag."—A. Conan Doyle. (R. F. Fenn & Co., 50 cents net.)

"The Fall of Tsardom."—Carl Joubert. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.00 net.)

"The Dissociation of a Personality."—Morton Prince, M.D. (Longmans, Green, $2.80 net.)

"The Development of Palestine Exploration."—Frederick Jones Bliss, Ph.D. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY

The Marionettes.

BY WITTER BYNNER.

A boy with face like some Greek coin
Leans in the second row,
To help each mimic hero join
Against the Moslem foe.

The gas reflecting in his eyes,
That swerve not left nor right,
Burns, every time a pagan dies,
With freshness of delight.

These are but dolls of brass and wood
Whose destinies begun
He watches till the end is good
And victory is won.

Is there an eye of endless light
For what we do and dare?
Or are we playing to the night
With nobody to care?

—*From McClure's Magazine* (March).

The Shepherd and the Knight.

BY ARTHUR COLTON.

SHEPHERD.

Sir Knight with stalwart spear and shield,
Where ridest thou to-day?
The sunlight lies across the field,
Thou art weary in the way;
Dismount and stay.

KNIGHT.

Peace to thine house and folds and stalls;
I ride upon my quest,
I travel until evening falls
Whither my Lord deems best,
By me unguessed.

SHEPHERD.

Who is the lord that sends thee forth,
Good knight, from thine own land?
He needs must be of royal worth
To whom such warriors stand
At his command.

KNIGHT.

We have not seen His face, we hear
A voice that bids us be
The servants of an unborn year,
Knights of a day that we
Shall never see.

SHEPHERD.

Reason enough ye go astray,
Sir Knight. I fain would learn—
So many warriors wend this way—
What wages they may earn,
For none return.

KNIGHT.

They go before me in the night,
They follow after me,
They earn the triumph of the right,
Their wages are to be
Faithful as He.

SHEPHERD.

Look you, Sir Knight, I take mine ease,
Fat are my sheep and kine,

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I have mine own philosophies,
My way of life—

KNIGHT.

Is thine,
And mine is mine.

SHEPHERD.

Why, now! The man is gone! Pardie,
A silly wage! I trow
His lord that pays him mad as he.
Fools are a crop will grow
Tho no man sow.

—*From the Atlantic Monthly* (March).

Kwannon.

BY MARJORIE L. C. PICKTHALL.

(Kwannon, the Japanese goddess of mercy, is represented with many hands, typifying generosity and kindness. In one of these hands she is supposed to hold an ax, wherewith she severs the threads of human lives.)

I am the ancient one, the many-handed,
The merciful am I.
Here where the black pine bends above the sea
They bring their gifts to me,—
Spoil of the foreshore where the corals lie,
Fishes of ivory, and amber stranded,
And carven beads
Green as the fretted fringes of the weeds.

Age after age, I watch the long sails pass:
Age after age, I see them come once more
Home, as the gray-winged pigeon to the grass,
The white crane to the shore.
Goddess am I of Heaven and this small town
Above the beaches brown.
And here the children bring me cakes and flowers,
And all the strange sea-treasures that they find,
For "She," they say, "the Merciful, is ours,
And she," they say, "is kind."

Camphor and wave-worn sandalwood for burning
They bring to me alone,
Shells that are veined like irises, and those
Curved like the clear bright petals of a rose,
Wherefore an hundredfold again returning
I render them their own—
Full-freighted nets that flash among the foam,
Laughter and love and gentle eyes at home,
Cool of the night, and the soft air that swells
My silver temple bells.
Winds of the spring, the little flowers that shine
Where the young barley slopes to meet the pine,
Gold of the charlock, guerdon of the rain,
I give to them again.

Yet tho the fishing-boats return full-laden
Out of the broad blue east,
Under the brown roofs pain is their handmaiden,

THE EDITOR

Explains How to Keep Up Mental and Physical Vigor.

A New Jersey editor writes:

"A long indulgence in improper food brought on a condition of nervous dyspepsia, nearly three years ago, so severe that I had to quit work entirely. I put myself on a strict regimen of Grape-Nuts food, with plenty of out-door exercise and in a few months found my stomach so far restored that the process of digestion gave me pleasure instead of distress.

"It also built up my strength so that I was able to resume my business, which is onerous, as I not only edit my own paper but also do a great deal of 'outside' writing.

"I find that the Grape-Nuts diet enables me to write with greater vigor than ever before, and without the feeling of brain-fag with which I used to be troubled. As to bodily vigor—I can and do walk miles every day without fatigue—a few squares used to weary me before I began to live on Grape-Nuts!" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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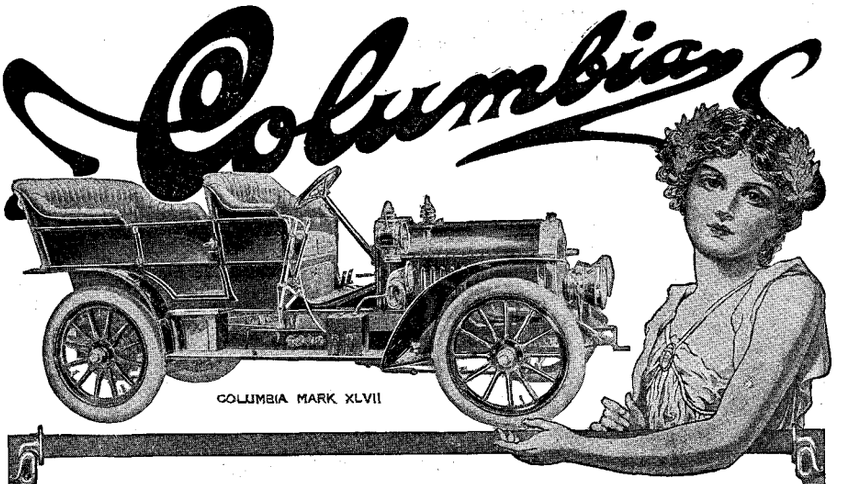

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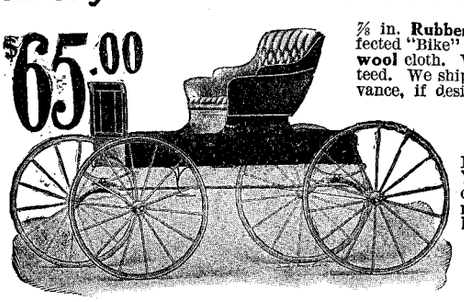

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The test given these two models was twice as severe as that given any car in ordinary use, and proves that the Haynes is the car of small cost for repair and up-keep. When sending for catalogue address desk K. 1 for prompt attention. Any Haynes agent will demonstrate their worth to your entire satisfaction.

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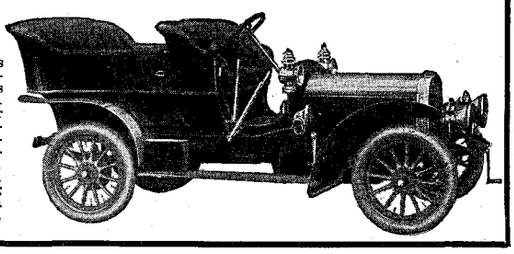
Model "R" Four-Cylinder Touring Car.

Vertical roller-bearing engines. Cylinders cast separately, 5¼x6 inches, 50 H. P. An exclusive transmission that absolutely prevents stripping of gears. Positive cooling system. Individual and special lubrication. Master clutch has metal faces and takes hold without jerking. Shaft drive. Exclusive universal joints that prevent wear on pins. Sprocket and Roller Pinion and perfect Rear Axle, all exclusive. Roller-bearings throughout, 108-inch wheel base, 54 inch tonneau, seating five people. Four to sixty miles an hour on high gear. Weight, 2,750 pounds. Price $3,500, f. o. b., Kokomo. Full Equipment.



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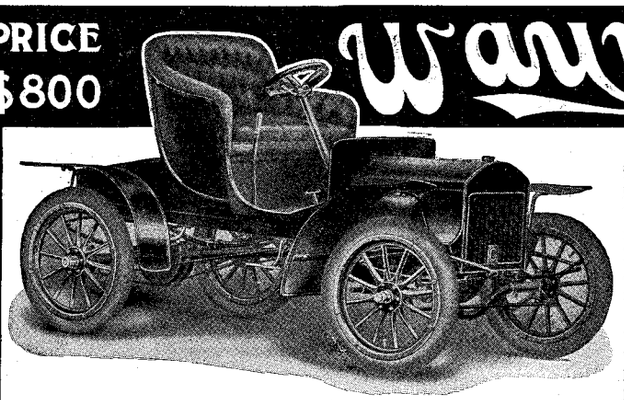

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The strong features of this car are the extreme simplicity and accessibility of the engine and transmission. The crank case and transmission case form one casting and the entire engine can be taken apart or assembled in half an hour.

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AFTER TREATMENT

And mourning is their feast.
Yea, tho my many hands are raised to bless,
I am not strong to give them happiness.

Sorrow comes swiftly as the swallow flying,
O little lives, that are so quickly done.
Peace is my raiment, mercy is my breath,
I am the gentle one.
When they are tired of sorrow and of sighing,
I give them death.

—*From Temple Bar* (March).

Beyond the Spectrum.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

We can not look beyond
The spectrum's mystic bar.
Beyond the violet light
Aye, other lights there are,
And waves that touch us not,
Voyaging far.

Vast ordered forces,
Invisible, unfelt,
Their language less than sound,
Their name unspelt.
Suns can not brighten them,
Nor white heat melt.

We chip an eye-hole through
(Swedenborg, Roentgen, Hertz)
Into that walled land
Glimpsed as by candle-spurts.
Our naked ignorance
It hurts, it hurts!

Or, in the clammy dark
We dig, as dwarfs for coal.
Yet one Mind fashioned it
And Us, a luminous whole,
As, lastly, thou shalt see,
Thou, O my soul.

—*From McClure's Magazine* (March).

PERSONALS.

General John M. Schofield.—"A great soldier, a great administrator, a great statesman, and a great patriot," is the way the Brooklyn *Eagle* sums up the life of John M. Schofield, who died at St. Augustine on March 4. General Schofield was born in Gerry, N. Y., in 1831, and entered West Point in 1849. At the outbreak of the civil war he was made a brigadier-general, and a year later, 1862, he was appointed major-general of volunteers, having command of a department and an army in the field. General Schofield participated in the Atlanta campaign, and later commanded at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., for which he was made brigadier-general and brevet-general in the regular army. After the war, in 1868-69, he was Secretary of War. In 1888 he succeeded to the command of the army and continued in that office until 1895, when he was made lieutenant-general and retired. Schofield was the last of the surviving army commanders during the Civil War, and his death, says the Philadelphia *Press*, "removed the most notable figure that yet remained from the Civil War." Alexander Mackay-Smith, Bishop-coadjutor of the diocese of Pennsylvania, says of General Schofield:

If his death awakens no thrill of feeling which fills the nation with mingled pride and grief it is only because the exceeding modesty of the man caused him to shrink from the public gaze. It was my privilege to know him well and to have held many long and interesting conversations with him, but I cannot remember his ever alluding in any way to his own prominent part in the colossal events which filled his youth. To one who knew what he had done there came an almost awe-struck feeling in his presence, but it was never due to any allusions made by him. He always seemed to me like a fragment of history, or like one of

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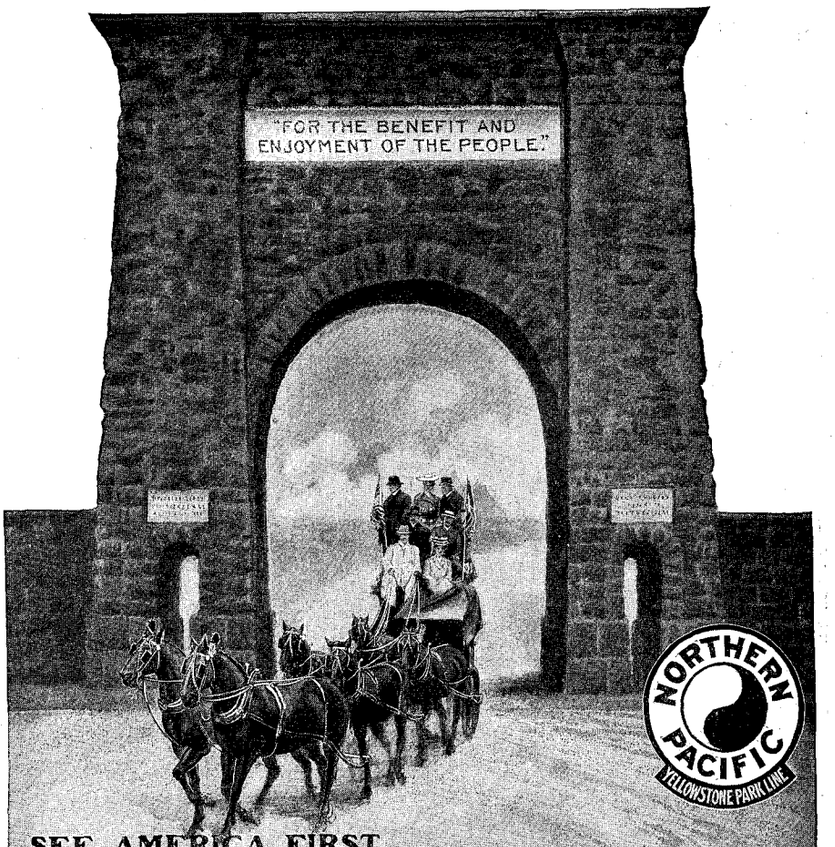
those colossal boulders which a far-off glacier age has carried from the mountains to the sea. He showed, however, few signs of advancing life; he was always cheerful, intensely interested in the latest telegrams from all over the world, free from all depression, and never speaking evil of any one.

Most of our generals in those early years of the conflict had a weakness for "losing their heads," and those who survived the terrible sifting of reputations which followed were officers gifted with this unusual power of thinking and deciding calmly in the midst of wildly exciting alarms. Thus it was that General Grant earned his earlier fame, and so, too, General Sherman came to the front, and when one talked with General Schofield he could easily discover signs of a like power, even in the peaceful events of ordinary life. I cannot imagine any one becoming excited in his presence. There was a calm deliberation in all his words, a power of ultimate good judgment, and an apparent equipoise of all his abilities which had something of the "professor" about it.

Death of James Stephen Hogg.—Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, who died at Houston on March 3, was born in the Lone Star State on March 24, 1851. He was the son of a Confederate brigadier, who fell at Corinth in 1862. Hogg first entered public life in 1873 when he was elected justice of peace of Quitman, Texas. In 1878 he was elected county attorney of Wood county, and his conduct of the affairs of that office was so successful that in 1880 he was elected district attorney for the Seventh Judicial District of Texas. The New York *Tribune* gives this sketch of his work in that office:

That was at a time when district attorneys in Texas had to possess grit and determination. Lawlessness was rampant. The rifle and shotgun settled disputes and entire communities laughed the courts to scorn. The young district attorney went at his work with courage. He sent a dozen of the most notorious outlaws to prison. The rest fled from the State, and such was his fame as a relentless pursuer of lawbreakers that he was elected Attorney-General of Texas in 1886 and again in 1888 on an anti-railroad and anti-monopoly platform. While he was Attorney-General he said he would purge the State of lawlessness if it took every dollar in the treasury. He immediately secured the arrest of a lawless character who had committed sixteen murders and boasted that the State could not stop his career. Mr. Hogg secured his conviction on each individual count, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Mr. Hogg also prosecuted cases against the railroad companies and recovered many thousands of acres of land for the State.



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She suffered from nervousness by day and sleeplessness by night.

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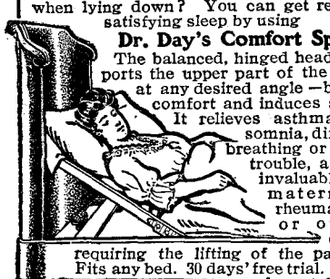

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The popularity of Attorney-General Hogg was so great in 1889, we are told further by *The Tribune*, that he was elected Governor by 150,000 plurality. As Governor he set on foot a war against all the corporations and financial institutions of the State, with the result that he was abused and lampooned even in his own party. In 1892, when he was renominated, an independent was placed in the field against him, but Hogg was successful in spite of this opposition.

Woman Broker's Religious Methods.—Although Mrs. J. Alden Gaylord conducts a bond-investment business in Wall Street she firmly believes that financial success can be gained in that "frenzied" business center by godly spiritual guidance. Mrs. Gaylord has achieved the distinction of taking over the management of the affairs of her late husband and running them on original lines. Says the New York *Herald:*

Seated at her desk in a spacious office, this plucky little woman, whose hair is only slightly tinged with gray, spends her time discussing with her clients the flotation of security issues and the financing of railway lines. Religious mottoes are posted on the walls, and a Testament and prayer-books occupy a conspicuous place on the desk.

"Yes, every morning after I arrive in this city," said Mrs. Gaylord, "I spend a few minutes in Old Trinity to pray. That was a custom of my husband's, who was one of the most godly men that lived. Before we begin business here we have a prayer-meeting in the office. I have a good many young men here to whom I am teaching the business. I conduct the services, assisted by my partner, Mr. Fletcher.

"We carry on our work here according to the teaching of the Scriptures. Even if I make only one-quarter of one per cent., that is enough. And business is coming in from every part of the country. It is perfectly wonderful. Only yesterday two loans came in—one for $3,000,000 and another for $2,000,000.

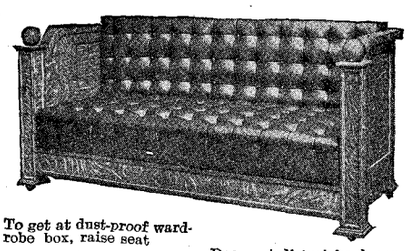
"The deals will be closed to-morrow. I believe the Lord has educated me in all this. I know he is helping me, and the money I make will all go to the Lord. I only want to provide for my grandchildren. All the rest will go to charity and missions."

King Alfonso as a Lover.—King Alfonso of Spain appears to have been a very much "abused youth," according to a writer in the Boston *Herald.* Until recently, we are told, it has been unanimously agreed that he is an imbecile and a weakling, but now "writers turn and admit that he is very much of a boy, brave withal, generous, kingly in bearing, and an honest lover." Alfonso is to marry Princess Ena, a niece of King Edward VII., some time in June, and it is as a lover of the princess "that he has proven himself to be a straightforward youth with honest impulses." *The Herald* says further:

The people are delighted because, in a way, she is their direct choice. Before this matter was as well decided as it is to-day, there were eight possible choices open to the King. These included Princess Olga of Cumberland, aged 21; Princess Victoria of Prussia, aged 13; Princess Wiltrude of Bavaria, aged 21; Princess Patricia of Connaught, aged 19; Princess Marie Antoinette of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, aged 21; Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, aged 21; Princess Ena of Battenburg, aged 18, and Princess Louise of Orléans aged 23.

The *Diano Illustranda*, an influential Spanish paper, started a voting contest, to the great delight of the King, to see which of the many princesses would meet with the greatest popular approval. Of 62,000 votes cast the Princess Ena received 30,128, and the Princess Patricia was next, with 21,000. But that was not what determined the King to marry her. He met them all, and selected, as any one of his subjects would have done, the lady of his choice. As it happened, however, it coincided with the popular choice, and so endeared him to the sentimental Spaniards.

King Alfonso has come to be known as a reckless automobile enthusiast. He also swims, and sails a yacht; he plays tennis and billiards and he is a crack



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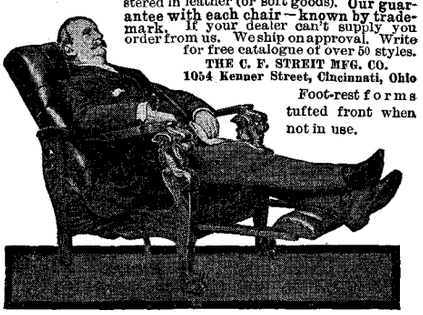

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shot and fencer. He always rides well and is a skilled gymnast. Vance Thompson, in a recent magazine article, says of him:

This young man leads a busy life, made up of work and study and sport, such a life as any clean-minded, spirited young man might lead. And this is what has endeared him to his people. In no monarchy was the King's majesty more hedged about with ceremony. The young King has broken it all down. His ancestors gloomed behind the curtained windows of the palace. He has gone to the people.

The Hero of "Bloody Sunday."—George Gapon, the Russian priest, who on Sunday, January 22, 1905, led the workingmen of St. Petersburg to death in a vain attempt to petition personally the Czar, and whose action added his name to the list of heroes and leaders of men, has just published "The Story of My Life," in which he relates how he led his countrymen in their quest for justice. Reviewing this book, the New York *Times* calls it "a remarkable human document" and one which "probably represents the life of hundreds of the Russian clergy who are faithful to the faith but not to the administration of Orthodoxy." A condensation of this review follows:

Gapon was born in the village of Biliki, in the Province of Poltava, South Russia. At the age of 15 he read Tolstoy, and became more contented with his lot, but he confesses that at an early age he showed an unruly spirit, particularly in the theological discussions. Shortly after his marriage he was ordained a priest and took up chapel work at Poltava. His married life was not long. His wife died, after which "it seemed as if all clear meaning had gone out of my priestly life." After one or two vain attempts, Gapon secured admission to the Ecclesiastical Academy at St. Petersburg. When he preached he drew his ideals from the Bible and not from the fathers of Russia, either political or ecclesiastical, with the result that his sermons were not popular. His religion was so broad, practical, and wholesome that his congregations could not understand him; but the Government did, and under some pretense sent him to Crimea. On his return to St. Petersburg again, Gapon began mission work under Sabler, the assistant of Pobiedonostseff. In this way he became acquainted with revolutionists who used the labor missions as a blind, and with the workings of the Political Police. Gapon was sent to Moscow by the head of the Political Police to aid in organizing the Workingmen's Association in that city. Trepoff was then Chief of Police in Moscow, and was trying to secure the aid of the workingmen by making them believe that the Government was their friend, and promising them administrative encouragement in strikes providing they would have nothing to do with revolutionists. Gapon could not at first understand this apparent benevolence of the Govern-

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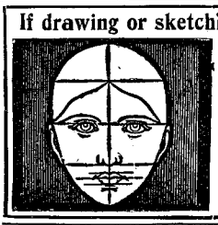

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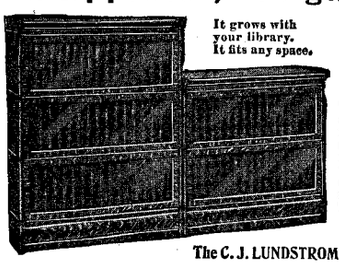

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ment; but he soon found out. The scheme of the Government was as follows:

"This Association is a clever trap, constructed by the police in order to separate the working classes from the intellectuals, and in this way to kill the political movement. It is weakening the power of the workmen very much. The organizers, with the help of the Secret Police, are doing their best to divert the attention of the people from political ideas. They allow the workmen a limited right of meeting, but during the discussion the agents of the Secret Police are fishing out the cleverer and more intelligent men, whom they arrest afterward."

Thus it was that Gapon found himself a Government agent engaged to stimulate organized labor with love for the Autocracy, and he soon realized that he was expected to use his influence with the workmen if they became refractory—not according to his own conscience and convictions, but in accordance with Government orders. The priest did not like that kind of work, but he was aware that his revolutionary tendencies were gradually becoming known. He returned to St. Petersburg and organized the workingmen of the Putiloff and Semianikoff works. When the famous strikes of December and January, 1905, came, Gapon received the long-expected orders from the Government to act as an "agent provocateur." Instead of being the Government's agent, Gapon, the eve of "Bloody Sunday," turned his organized strikers into revolutionists and determined to make the Czar listen to the complaints of the strikers. The Government, meantime, being informed of Gapon's change of mind, took measures forcibly to prevent such a meeting. The priest readily believed that the Czar would receive him, and if, for any reason, his Majesty was prevented from so doing that the soldiers would not fire on him. So he prepared this petition to be presented to the Czar in person:

"Sire, I fear that your Ministers have not told you the whole truth about the state of affairs in the capital. Be assured that the workmen and the people of St. Petersburg, trusting in you, have irrevocably decided to appear to-morrow at 2 P.M. before the Winter Palace, in order to present to you a statement of their needs and those of the whole Russian people. . . . I, the representative of the workmen, and my brave comrades guarantee the safety of your person at the price of our lives."

Gapon says that the Ministry promised him that the petition would be received. What followed when the processions of workmen converged upon the Winter Palace and the reception they met with are matters of history. Even the police, we are told, believed that the military would not fire. When too late, Gapon realized his mistake.

"Horror crept into my heart. The thought flashed through my mind, 'And this is the work of our Little Father the Czar.' Perhaps this anger saved me, for now I knew in very truth that a new chapter was opened in the book of the history of our people. I stood up, and a little group of workmen gathered around me again. Looking backward, I saw that our line, though still stretching into the distance, was broken, and that many of the people were fleeing. It was in vain that I called to them, and in a moment I stood there, the centre of a few scores of men, trembling with indignation amid the broken ruins of our movement. Again we started, and again the firing began. After the last volley I arose again and found myself alive, but still unhurt."

On that same night, in disguise, Father Gapon addressed several meetings of revolutionists, and later on escaped from St. Petersburg, and journeyed to the frontier. From there on to Geneva, Paris, and London he journeyed as a disciple and prophet of the "Cause" in Russia.

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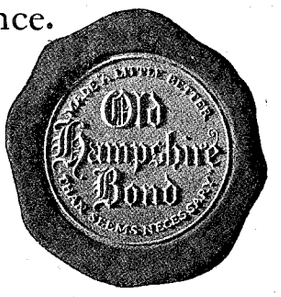

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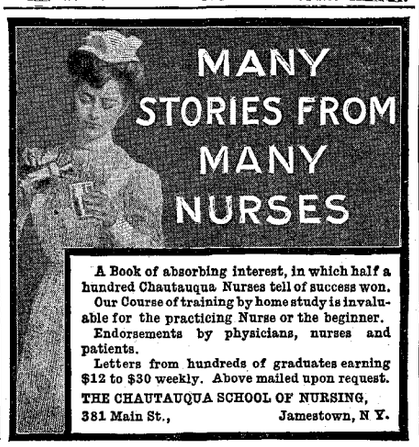

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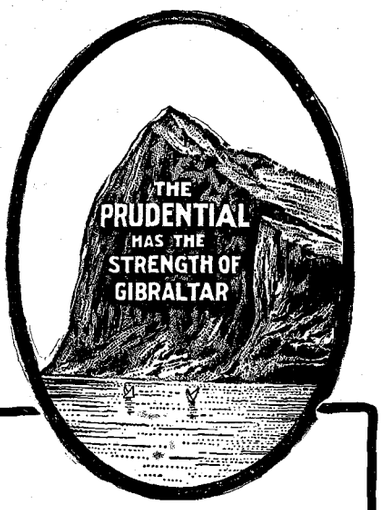

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His Sore Spot.—The passenger who had come into the street-car last found himself regarding with some interest the exceedingly red nose of the man sitting opposite. The owner of the nose also appeared to find it out, for he leaned forward presently and said, with evident irritation:

"I know what you're lookin' at."

"I beg your pardon?"

"I say I know what you're lookin' at, and it ain't what you think it is at all. It's erysipelas. And what's more, it's none of your business, anyhow!"—*Youth's Companion.*

On the Use of the Brain.—A head man in a manufactory was watching a drayman tugging at a heavy case one day. The drayman's face was red and the muscles of his neck were bulging. The overseer thought it was the right moment to offer practical assistance.

"Wait a minute there," he said. "Let me show you how easy it is when you use a little brain with your muscle." And he grabbed a hook, stuck it into the case, gave a yank, and went sprawling into the gutter under the dray. He got up, looked at the hook, and said, "Confound it, the handle comes off!"

"Yes, sir," said the drayman, respectfully, "my brain told me that, and I didn't use it."—*Baltimore Sun.*

An Easy Way Out.—An army examiner once had a very stupid candidate before him, who apparently was unable to answer the simplest question. At last the examiner lost his temper, and with sarcastic emphasis, quite lost on the youth before him, queried:

"Suppose, sir, that you were a captain in command of a company of infantry; that in your rear was an impossible abyss: that on either side of you towered perpendicular rocks of untraversable height; that before you stood the enemy, one hundred men to each one of yours. What, sir, would you do in this emergency?"

"General," said the aspirant to military honors, "I should resign."—*Tit-Bits.*

The "Boy" Behind the Voice.—A business man who was in a hurry called up an establishment that had failed to deliver goods as ordered. A small boyish voice was heard at the other end of the line: "Whom do you want?"

"Mr. Brown, and hurry up, my boy."

"All right," and the receiver was hung up. In four minutes it was taken down and the small voice said: "Mr. Brown is not in. Can I aid you?"

"See here, my son," snapped the man who was in a hurry, "I want to talk with some one who can do business. When I need the office boy I will call for him. The way for you to get along is to let other things alone and attend to your own duties."

"That is what I am trying to do, sir," responded the small soft voice, "I am the president of the company."—*Rochester Herald.*

Fore and Aft.—At the commencement exercises of one of our large colleges a prominent lawyer had been asked to address the graduates. Being very busy about that time, he neglected to give any thought to the subject of his discourse. On arriving at the hall where the exercises were held he was still at a loss for a topic. In passing through a large swing door which led into the hall itself, the word "Push" painted on the door happened to catch his eye. Like a flash it occurred to him that here was a text that he could use very appropriately. When his turn came to speak, he arose and addressed the audience in somewhat the following manner:

"Young gentlemen, the subject of my little talk with you this morning can be expressed in one short word; it is a thing that is especially applicable to you young men who, in one line or another, are going out into life to make your way. It is a thing without which no man is sure of attaining success. Gentlemen, on yonder door is the word I refer to."

Every eye in the room immediately glanced toward the door indicated, but on the inside the word "Pull" was plainly painted.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Had Heard of It.—The teacher of the adult Chinese in the mission Sunday school had told her class the story of Noah's ark and the deluge.

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"I presume none of you ever heard that before," he remarked.

"Yeh!" said Ching Lung triumphantly. "Newsboy down stleet last night he say, 'Big floods! Many lives lost!'"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Something New.—MARY, the housemaid (to her friend)—"We 'ave matins at our church."

FRIEND: "That's nothing; we 'ave linoleum at up the aisle, and they burns insects at both services."—*London News.*

Not Saying a Word.—After a fight on James Island, South Carolina, in 1862, there was among the wounded a young fellow suffering intensely and making an unusual amount of noise. General Williams, in command, when passing through the hospital quarters approached the soldier and in a gruff voice asked: "What's the matter with you?"

The soldier, pointing to his foot, replied, "I'm wounded."

The general said: "Stop your noise! Stop your noise! There are men lying around with their heads knocked off and not saying a word."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Thuds from the Padded Cell.

BY MAURICE SMILEY.

How much did Philadelehia Pa?
Whose grass did K. C. Mo?
How many eggs could New Orleans La?
How much does Cleveland O?

What was it made Chicago Ill?
'Twas Washington, D. C?
She would Tacoma Wash, in spite
Of a Baltimore Md.

When Hartford and New Haven Conn,
What reuben do they soak?
Could Noah build a Little Rock Ark
If he had no Guthrie Ok?

We call Minneapolis Minn.
Why not Annapolis Ann?
If you can't tell the reason why,
I'll bet Topeka Kan.

But now you speak of ladies, what
A Butte Montana is.
If I could borrow Memphis' Tenn.
I'd treat that Jackson Miss.

Would Denver Colo cop because
Ottumwa Ia dore,
And, tho my Portland Me doth love,
I threw my Portland Ore?
—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Revised Proverbs.—It's a wise son who knows when to ask his father for money.

The best policy is paid-up life insurance.

A lawsuit is the thief of time.

A dollar in hand is worth two loaned to a friend.

Do a man to-day; he will do you to-morrow.

It is folly to be wise to all you see and hear.

Where there's a will there's a feast for lawyers.

It is never too late to love or go home.

Nothing will be done well that you do yourself if you don't know how.

Go slow and get left.

When the cat is away the night is quiet.

A friend in need is a friend to steer shy of.

An honest man's word is as good as his bond when you've nothing to lose.

Don't look before leaping when an automobile comes scorching your way.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

In Lent.—A teacher in a certain Episcopal Sunday-school had been impressing on her girls the need of making some personal sacrifice during Lent. Accordingly, on the first Sunday of that penitential season, which happened to be a warm spring day, she took occasion to ask each of the class, in turn, what she had given up for the sake of her religion. Everything went well, and the answers were proving highly satisfactory, until she came to the youngest member.

"Well, Mary," inquired the teacher, "what have you left off for Lent?"

"Please, ma'am," stammered the child, somewhat confused, "I—I've left off my leggin's."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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In the Nature-study Class.—TEACHER: Tommy, what is an aviary?"

TOMMY: "A place where they keep birds."

TEACHER: "Right. Now, Willie, do you know as much as Tommy? Tell me what is an apiary?"

WILLIE (triumphantly): "A place where they keep apes."—*Baltimore American.*

The Professor's Pot.—Not long ago a friend dropped in at the laboratory of a young London professor and found him bending over a spirit lamp on which a small pot bubbled.

"What is it to-night?" asked the visitor.

"Guess," returned the professor, invitingly.

"Micrococci?"

"No."

"Sonococci?"

"No."

"Spirochæta?"

"No."

The visitor ran the scale of microorganism as far as he knew it, and then said:

"Well, I give up! What *is* in the pot?"

"Sausages," replied the professor, blandly.—*London Telegraph.*

But He Did.—"Johnny," asked the teacher, "how much is seven times nine?"

"I don't remember."

"Who discovered America?"

"I did know, but I forgot."

"What's an isthmus?"

"I don't remember."

"You don't remember! Take your seat, sir. You'll never amount to anything in this world!"

But he did. He is now drawing $75,000 per year as chief forgetter for a large corporation.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Quite Proficient.—Sammy broke suddenly into the parlor one day, and came upon his Aunt Margaret sitting on Mr. Brown's knee.

The surprised couple hastened to pull wool over the youngster's eyes.

"We are rehearsing for a little play, Sammy," explained Aunt Margaret.

"Yes, Samuel," added Mr. Brown, with a touch of sentiment in his voice; "I am now holding the queen."

"You must be good at it," answered Sammy, as he backed out of the room; "I heard Uncle Jack say that you held four queens last night."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

How She Settled.—A young lady started her own banking account, and was very proud of her check-book. She used it so well that one day there came a notification that she had overdrawn her account. When she had found out what this meant she was full of sorrow for the bank. She wrote a pretty letter of apology and filled up a check for the amount due. "This," she wrote, "will put matters right."—*London Standard.*

Home-made.—A family of my acquaintance recently purchased a cow, greatly to the excitement and joy of the children of the household.

The following Sunday as the dessert, which consisted of ice-cream, was was placed on the table the three-year-old son of the family announced proudly to the assembled guests:

"Our cow made that!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Sound Reason.—Robert, aged five, was irritated by the crying of Clara, aged two.

"Sister," he said, with great seriousness, "why don't you stop crying? You must be sick. You don't look

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well, and you don't sound well."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

How He Stood.—Mamma—"What would you like for dinner, Willie?"

Willie—"Anything but company. I don't get anything then."—*Boston Transcript.*

Show Books and Reading Books.—Newrich (furnishing his library)—"Let me see. Now I've got all the sets of standard authors bound in calf—Dickens, Scott and all them fellers."

Clerk—"Yes, sir."

Newrich—"Now I'll want something to read. Say, have you got a complete set of 'Old Sleuth's'?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

It.—George—"Rather than remain single would you marry the biggest fool on earth if he asked you?"

Clara—"O George, this is so sudden."—*Chicago News.*

Ominous.—Ascum—"Dr. Price-Price doesn't seem to be helping your sore eye any."

Sufferer—"No, and he's got me worried about it now. I told him to-day that it was very painful and I was afraid it was going to give me a lot of trouble, and he said: 'Don't worry. It will come out all right."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Making It Easy.—"My brother made ugly faces at your brother yesterday, and he didn't darst ter fight. He pretended he didn't notice 'em."

"He didn't, neither. He thought they wuz natural."—*Cleveland Leader.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

March 2.—An unsuccessful attempt to kill Governor-General Kaulbars is made at Odessa.

March 5.—A scheme to kill Governor-General Doubassoff is frustrated in Moscow. It is reported that John D. Rockefeller has offered monetary relief to the Russian Government.

March 6.—In an imperial manifesto the Czar defines the constitution of the new Russian Parliament, half the members of which will be elected. Its powers of legislation will be equal to those of the Douma. General Linevitch arrives in St. Petersburg and meets with a cold reception. Lodz is reported in the hands of rioters, who are attacking shops, flats, and offices.

March 7.—St. Petersburg despatches say that no more concessions are likely to be granted to the Radical parties in Russia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 2.—King Edward leaves London on his visit to France and the Mediterranean.

The French Minister of War announces that France is ready to meet any German invasion, and that full measures for defense have been taken.

March 4.—Tacloban, capital of the island Leyte, is reported to have been destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at $600,000.

King Edward, President Fallières, and Premier Rouvier exchange visits in Paris.

March 5.—The Russian delegates at the Algeciras Conference declare themselves in favor of the proposal that the Moroccan police be intrusted to France and Spain. Britain, Spain, and Portugal support the idea.

March 7.—The French Ministry under Premier Rouvier resigns after being defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of church inventories.

Princess Ena, of Battenberg, the fiancée of King Alfonso, of Spain, is received into the Roman Catholic Church at the palace Miramar.

Four men who attempted to kill President Reyes, of Colombia, on February 10, are shot at Bogota.

A bill for general, equal, and direct suffrage is taken up in the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament.

The House of Commons passes a motion favoring salaries of $1,500 a year for Members of Parliament.

March 8.—Germany agrees to French-Spanish policing of Morocco.

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Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 2.—*Senate:* The bill regulating the affairs of the five civilized Indian tribes is passed after a debate. By a vote of 8 to 5, the Committee on the Philippines defeats the Philippine Tariff bill, deciding not to report the measure to the Senate.

House: Twenty-five private-claim bills are passed.

March 5.—*Senate:* Senator Nelson (Minn.) speaks in favor of joint statehood.

House: A bill providing for a Delegate from Alaska is passed. The adoption of a resolution of inquiry as to whether any criminal prosecutions have been begun against individuals in the Northern Securities Company furnishes the text of a speech by Representative Williams (Miss.) directed against the Administration.

March 6.—*Senate:* In the debate on the bill to reorganize the medical corps of the army, an attack is made on the general staff.

House: The bill relieving tobacco-growers from all taxes in the sale of leaf tobacco is passed.

March 7.—*Senate:* Discussion of the railroad Rate bill is followed by a brief debate on the court-review feature. The Statehood bill is considered.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is considered.

March 8.—*Senate:* General debate on the Statehood bill is closed.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is passed, and the bill abolishing the office of lieutenant-general is considered.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 2.—John R. Walsh is arrested in Chicago, charged with making a false report on the condition of the Chicago National Bank and misappropriating $3,000,000.

Nineteen persons are killed in a tornado at Meridian, Miss.

March 3.—James S. Hogg, former Governor of Texas, dies at Houston, Texas.

March 4.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth return to Washington from Cuba.

Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, former head of the army, died at St. Augustine, Fla.

The conference of social reformers, called at the home of J. G. Phelps Stokes to form a new political party, adjourns without accomplishing anything definite.

March 5.—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, urges the construction of extensive coast and insular defenses.

The United States Steel Corporation is reported to be arranging a deal by which it will take over the largest steel and iron interests in the country.

March 6.—Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, returns to New York fom Europe, and says he is ready to face the charges in connection with the "Yellow-dog" Funds.

Indictments, said to include six members of the Western Federation of Miners, are returned by the grand jury investigating the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho.

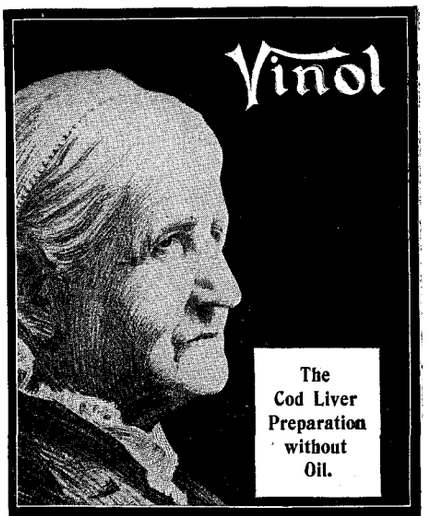
March 7.—President Roosevelt approves the joint resolution of Congress providing for an investigation of alleged railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil.

The Kentucky House of Representatives passes a bill requiring an annual accounting and distribution by life-insurance companies doing business in that State.

March 8.—President Burnham and two other officials of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company are indicted on charges of grand larceny and forgery.

George E. Green, ex-State Senator of New York, is acquitted on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the sale of time-recording machines to the Postoffice Department.

President Roosevelt issues orders to heads of all departments in Washington to take steps for the protection of employees from tuberculosis.



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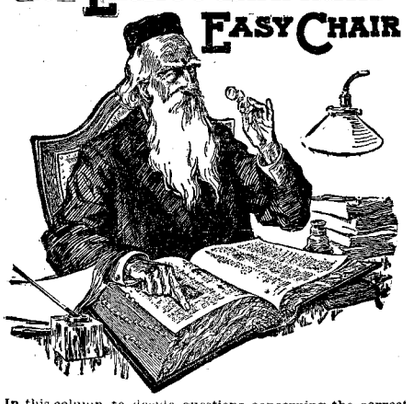

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"C. O. D.," Moscow, Id.—"Is it permissible to use the following sentence: 'He is not coming to-night, I don't think,' implying that '*at least* I don't think he is'?"

No, it is not good usage and does not even convey the correspondent's intentions. We prefer the substitution of "at least I do not think that he is" for the abbreviated construction "I don't think."

"J. R. A.," St. John, N. B.—"Which is the more correct, 'I *will* be glad to accept your invitation if in town' or 'I *shall* be glad,' etc.?"

The importance attached to the distinctive meanings of the auxiliaries "shall" and "will" is gradually being weakened when they are used to express simple futurity. The characteristic distinction is that in general *simple futurity* is expressed by *shall* in the first person, by *will* in the second and third; while *determination* is expressed by *will* in the first person and *shall* in the second and third. If the correspondent intends to express, not determination, but simple futurity, he should say, "I *shall* be glad," etc.

"I. G. D.," New York.—"Please distinguish for me the meanings of the words 'trapezium' and 'trapezoid.'"

The Standard defines a "trapezium" as being a "four-sided plane figure of which two sides are parallel and the other two not," and a "trapezoid" as "a quadrilateral of which no two sides are parallel." These definitions are based on the highest mathematical authorities. Euclid defined a trapezium as "any quadrilateral except a square." His successors, the later geometers, used the word in the more restricted sense of "a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides"; then the word *trapezoid* was introduced to describe a quadrilateral which had no two sides parallel. On the Continent of Europe the words are so distinguished to this day. But English geometers and writers on mensuration interchanged the words as regards their significance, so that in England a trapezoid is generally defined as a quadrilateral with two parallel sides; thus English writers have retained *trapezium* in the broader sense, and have used *trapezoid* in the restricted sense of a Euclidean trapezium, with two sides parallel. The continental custom is historically and etymologically the better, and is the one preferred.

"W. B. D.," Gaffney, S. C.—"Which of the following expressions is correct: 'The (or a) Woman's Literary Club, or 'The (or a) Women's Literary Club'?"

Both forms may be correctly used, depending entirely on the facts in the case. If the correspondent's intention is to designate an organization in which matters of interest to *a woman* are furthered then the second construction may be acceptable. "The Young Men's Christian Association" or the "Young Women's Christian Association" are illustrative examples of this point. The use of the articles "the" or "a" are determined by whether the desire is to denote a certain *particular* organization or not.

"J. B. W.," Chicago, Ill.—"Which of these two sentences is grammatically correct: 'Between you and I' or 'Between you and me.'"

"Between you and me" is the correct construction. The preposition "between" governs the objective case. Hence use "me."

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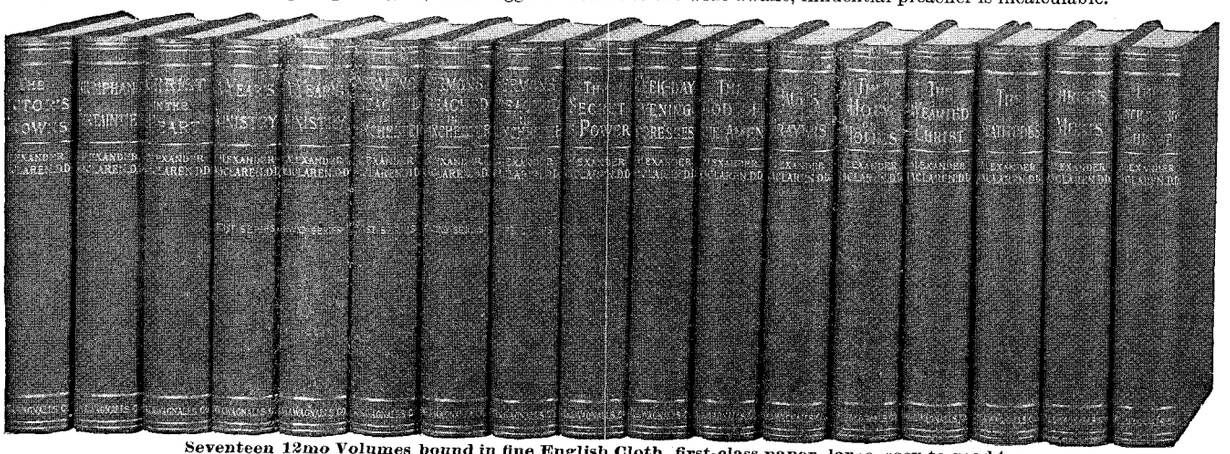

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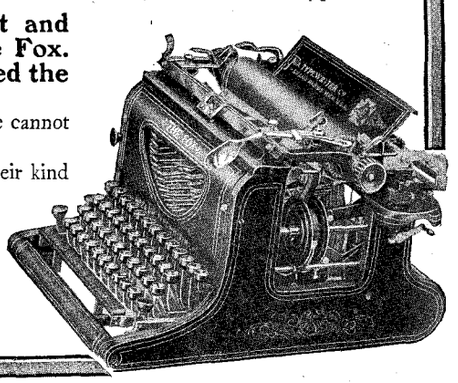

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